

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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## A NEGLECTED HERO OF THE REVOLUTION

By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M.

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers,"  
"Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc.



NE of the results of the present great world war has been to turn the attention of researchers in American history to those who took a prominent part in our struggle for independence on the sea. "Freedom of the seas" is a vague term, as applied to conditions prevailing to-day, but it was of vital importance in our Revolution, and scholars in history are beginning to recognize the fact, that had it not been for the astonishing successes of our sailors on the ocean, the struggle for independence might have been prolonged and, possibly, indefinitely continued.

One of the most brilliant and, at the same time, one of the least known campaigns undertaken by the patriots in our Revolution, was that conducted by Captain Esek Hopkins against Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands, early in the year 1776. Hitherto, our histories have made scant mention of this great exploit, but, when we come to compare it with contemporaneous campaigns on land, we find that it ranks as one of the most creditable military campaigns of the Revolution. It afforded a much-needed

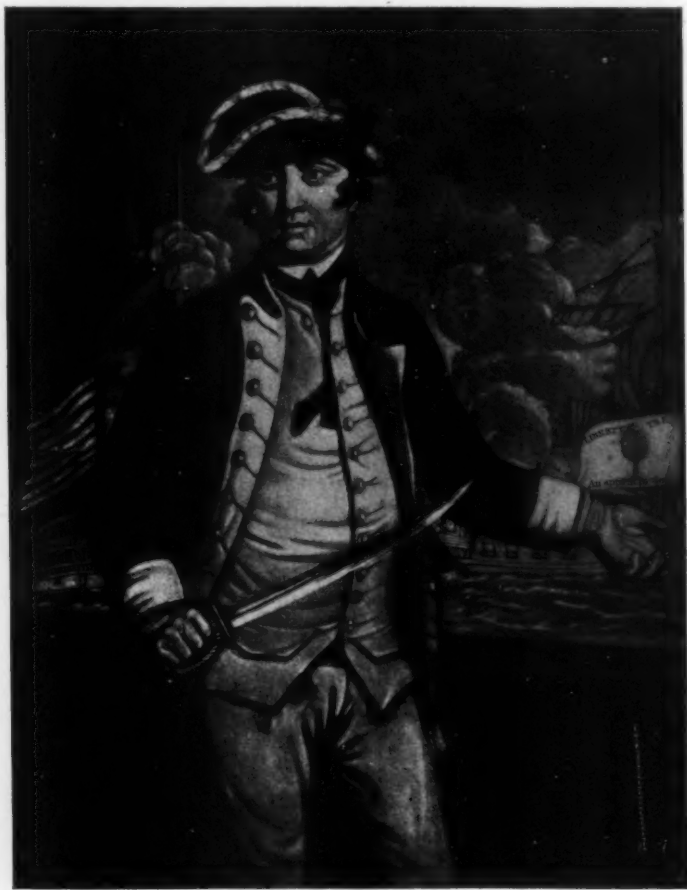
relief to the disastrous campaign against Quebec, undertaken by Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, about the same time. Both were invasions of the enemy's territory—one of them resulting in one of the greatest disasters of the war, and the other in one of the most brilliant successes of that struggle.

For more than a hundred years the name Esek Hopkins has been hidden under a cloud. In spite of his great success in the Bahama expedition, he incurred the enmity of Congress by a too frank expression of his opinion of the Naval Committee. Hopkins was a rugged sailor of the old school. He was prone to tell what he thought in ways that were honest but not diplomatic. The main charge against him was that he used profane language and called the Naval Committee a "pack of lawyers' clerks who knew nothing about naval affairs." Trivial as these charges may seem (for profane language and criticism of Congressional military committees were the rule rather than the exception in those troublous times) they resulted in Hopkins being legislated out of the navy.

And here we have a glimpse of Hop-

kins' sterling patriotism. He had been unjustly treated—and in a manner that touched on the tenderest spot of the military man, namely, his professional honor. He was treated even more unjustly than was Benedict Arnold, yet, while the lat-

lected and filed in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, R. I. They show him to have been not only a thoroughbred patriot, but an officer of commanding ability. Indeed, it was just these qualities that led to



ESEK HOPKINS

ter turned his personal resentment against Congress into absolute treason, Hopkins remained loyal to the cause and continued to fight for liberty to the close of the war.

It was only at a comparatively recent date that the Hopkins' papers were col-

lected and filed in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society at Providence, R. I. They show him to have been not only a thoroughbred patriot, but an officer of commanding ability. Indeed, it was just these qualities that led to his selection as Commander-in-chief of American sea forces of the Revolution—a rank that corresponded with that then held by Washington as Commander-in-chief of the American land forces. Had not Congress allowed petty jealousies and

spite to pervert its judgment to the extent of legislating Hopkins out of the navy, he undoubtedly would have made a record on the ocean in the struggle for independence comparable with that made by Washington on land.

It is for these reasons that the career of Esek Hopkins, as brought to light in the recently collected private papers, becomes, not only interesting, but important as a substantial addition to this period of our national history—especially important in this year 1918 when we have come to realize, as never before, the vital necessity of maintaining an adequate navy as our first line of defense against foreign invasion.

Like Benedict Arnold, Esek Hopkins came from an old-line Colonial family, his paternal ancestor being Thomas Hopkins, who was one of the thirty-eight men joining in an agreement for a form of government for the little settlement established by Roger Williams at the head of Narragansett Bay.

Esek Hopkins inherited his propensity for the sea from one of the most distinctively maritime of the original thirteen Colonies, having been born in Rhode Island April 26, 1718—so he had attained the mature age of fifty-eight years when he became Commander-in-chief of the American sea forces in 1776. His boyhood was spent on the paternal farm now included in the town of Scituate, but at that time a part of Providence. His breadth of mind was early evinced when, as a freeman, almost his first official duty was on a committee appointed to have care of the "townes schole and of the appointing of a schole master." Indeed, he maintained an interest in education all his life and for twenty years he was a trustee of Rhode Island College, now Brown University.

When twenty years old, Hopkins was described as "a stout, tall and handsome young man" and, apparently with no further recommendation, he journeyed to Providence, where he enlisted in a vessel about to sail for Surinam—in "far off" South America—and when twenty-three years old he had the command of a vessel. Having accumulated sufficient wealth in his sea ventures, he married Desire Burroughs and made his home in Newport, from which place he continued to sail on his voyages.

In the period of 1754-1763, in which occurred the "Old French and Indian War," Hopkins engaged extensively in privateering and under date of February 23, 1757, it is recorded that "Capt. Esek Hopkins has Taken and sent in here [Providence] a scow of about 150 tons, Laden with wine, oil, Dry goods, &c to ye amount of about £6,000 ye greater part of which will be Exposed to publick Vendue ye Tuesday next." In politics, also, Hopkins took a prominent part, having been elected several times to high offices in the colony.

With the then very great distinction of having made voyages to Africa and China, it is not surprising that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, we find Hopkins called upon to fill a position in regard to the colonial sea forces corresponding to that held by Washington on land. That he acted with extraordinary energy in his new capacity is shown by the fact that late in 1775 he was placed in command of the naval expedition, authorized by Congress for the capture of military stores "to the southard."

Early in 1776 the squadron sailed from Philadelphia, but, owing to the unusual severity of the season, the vessels were held fast in an ice pack off Reedy Island for six weeks. This proved to be a most

serious and unlooked for delay. At that period there were no means for heating sea-going craft—the only fire maintained aboard being in the cook's galley. In a freezing temperature and with a bitter cold wind sweeping over the lower Delaware, the sailors were chilled to the bone. Being deprived of their usual exercise, they were huddled for six weeks below decks, and as a result of these unsanitary conditions, smallpox broke out, incapacitating two hundred men in the squadron before the cruise ended.

On February 17th the ships got to sea and on March 1st reached Abaco, an island forty miles north of New Providence, Bahama. Two days later the Americans captured the two forts, defending Nassau on the island of New Providence. So great was the store of military supplies found here that it could not all be taken aboard the American vessels, so the large sloop *Endeavor* was requisitioned. When we remember that, at this period of the Revolution the colonists were almost destitute of war supplies, we can better appreciate the value of these stores to the Cause. Some of the munitions captured were eighty-eight cannon of calibers ranging from 9- to 36-pounders, fifteen brass mortars from 4- to 11-inch diameters, 5,458 shells, 11,077 round shot and twenty-four casks of powder. Hopkins also seized as prisoners Governor Brown, the lieutenant-governor and Mr. Thomas Arwin, "Counsellor and Collector of his Majesty's Quit Rents in South Carolina" and "Inspector General of his Majesty's Customs for North America." With these stores and prisoners, Hopkins returned to the colonies and, after a midnight battle with a British cruiser in Long Island Sound, landed his valuable cargoes in New London.

Thus ended one of the most brilliant campaigns of the Revolution. Our land forces attacking Quebec, December 31, 1775, numbered fewer than twelve hundred men, having little if any artillery. Hopkins had more than nine hundred men under his command, all completely armed and handling ninety-two cannon—the calibers of which were, generally, larger than any used by our land forces during this war. Montgomery and Arnold encountered stupendous difficulties in reaching Quebec. For six weeks Hopkins battled with ice floes in the Delaware. He encountered a terrific storm after getting to sea, successfully ran through the cordon of British war craft around our coasts and fought a dangerous epidemic aboard his own vessels.

Our land forces travelled several hundred miles through an almost unbroken wilderness to reach their foe in Canada; our sea forces traversed several times that distance over uncharted waters, beset with exceptional difficulties (when we consider the season of the year and the comparatively few aids to navigation known in that day) guarded by a vigilant, powerful and an extraordinarily expert foe. In the Quebec attack the Americans had about sixty killed or wounded, but in the Bahama expedition only twenty-four. Hopkins returned from a highly successful venture with important cargoes of military supplies and with high officials as prisoners. More than four hundred Americans were made prisoners at Quebec.

Referring to the Canadian campaign, Bancroft says: "In a little more than two months the northern army lost by desertion and death more than five thousand men." Hopkins, it is true, returned from his expedition with about two hundred of his men afflicted with smallpox, but there



were few deaths and no record of a single desertion. Such was the difference in the results between the campaign of our land forces against Quebec and that of our sea forces against Bahama—each undertaken about the same time—yet, while there are hundreds of streets in the United States named Montgomery in honor of the hero of the Canadian campaign, the valuable and remarkably successful Bahama expedition seems to have been almost ignored in American geographical nomenclature.

It was after his return from the

Bahama expedition that Hopkins made his injudicious remark about the Congressional Naval Committee—with the result that he was legislated out of office. Instead of brooding over the injustice that had been done to him and turning a traitor to his country, like Benedict Arnold, Hopkins returned to his home and gave his best efforts to the cause of independence. He was several times elected to the legislature of Rhode Island and became a valuable member of the War Council of that body. He died February 26, 1802.

### THE "RAINBOW" 1917

By Charles Washington Coleman

Two towns there be in the world to-day  
More strange than old cities of high romance,  
Glimpsed through the mist-wraith golden-gray—  
An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

Between these twain is the old, old sea,  
The path of peril, of stress and strain;  
Above, in the heavens arching free,  
A rainbow stretches between these twain.

By the path of the peril from shore to shore,  
With eyes alight, with hearts aglow,  
The sons we begot and the sons we bore  
Are going the way crusaders go.

God, keep them strong for the crusade's might,  
The task is grim and the duty stern;  
And hold us worthy the splendid sight  
The day that our glorious sons return.

When wrong is righted they'll all come back—  
Some by the way of the old, old sea,  
And some on the shimmering rainbow-track,  
Immortal, young for eternity.

But to-day is the day of the going. Yea,  
We gird our hearts and, straining, glance  
To those mystery towns in the world to-day—  
An-American-Port, Somewhere-in-France.

## COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

There seems to be uncertainty in the minds of some of the Daughters as to whether or not there will be a meeting of the Continental Congress this year.

Our Constitution says: "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution *shall* hold an annual meeting at Washington, D. C., during the week in which the nineteenth of April falls, known as the Continental Congress." This is mandatory.

Realizing the unusual conditions prevailing throughout the country because of the war, the various committees are striving to arrange for a Congress which will make the delegates feel that it has been worth while to attend in spite of some personal inconvenience.

The railroads are making no special rates to organizations of any kind this year and regular trains must be used. I, therefore, urge that the delegates arrange to leave home in good season to allow for delays en route.

Because of the inability of the hotels to make reservations for delegates as freely as has been their custom, a special committee has been appointed to prepare a list of desirable and comfortable rooms in private houses for the delegates who are not able to secure rooms through direct communication with the hotels.

Information covering these points has been sent to every Chapter Regent throughout the Society for the benefit of all Daughters who are planning to attend the Congress.

The most important items to come before the Congress are the election of seven Vice-Presidents General, the consideration of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, and the War Relief Service work.

The Twenty-sixth Congress ordered the appointment of a Committee to prepare and present a revision this year. A copy of the proposed revision has been sent to every Chapter, and I urge all Chapters to give it most careful consideration.

It has been the most earnest endeavor of the Committee to coördinate and bring together the various related subjects from our present constitution, and in no sense to introduce any startling or radical changes in the form of government tried and proved good in our twenty-seven years of development.

The important and far-reaching war work done by the Daughters as summed up and presented by the War Relief Service Committee will prove an inspiration to renewed effort, and for this reason alone I hope we may have a large Congress, although only one hundred members of the Continental Congress are necessary for the transaction of business.

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The government has shown its appreciation of our effective coöperation in carrying out the various war measures by exempting our hall from the closing order of the Fuel Administration, thus ranking us with recognized agencies of the governmental work.

When the order was issued closing all offices on Monday during January, February and March, our Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell, personally visited the office of the Fuel Administration and outlined what we were doing in war relief work, and the plan for the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and we were authorized to keep our hall open in order to continue without interruption our active participation in war service.

This action of the government is really one of the greatest tributes that has come to us—this recognition that we are a part of the government.

Let us show our appreciation of this recognition by redoubled effort to quickly secure the \$100,000 we as a National Society are raising towards the next Liberty Loan.

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There is little or no doubt that rumors skilfully disseminated through the country to the effect that Tilloloy may be re-taken, and also the rumor that the money sent through Madam Jusserand for the relief of the fatherless children of France, is to be appropriated to German children and Caillaux is simply a part of the insidious propaganda intended to poison the minds and to prevent further work by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other Americans interested in the work for these two noble undertakings.

It is characteristic of German kultur that every means should be used to suppress work for the restoration of the country devastated on the German retreat—and for the relief of the fatherless children of France.

It is to be hoped that the Daughters of the American Revolution will not be duped by these heinous falsehoods.

## A NAMELESS BOY HERO

A True Story of the American Revolution

By Everett T. Tomlinson

Author of "Three Colonial Boys," "The Rider of the Black Horse," etc.



IN 1778 Washington's little army was marching swiftly across New Jersey. The suffering at Valley Forge was now a memory. The activities of Clinton's forces in Philadelphia, in the winter of 1777-8, no longer were a menace to the patriots of that region. General Clinton, marching out of Philadelphia early in June, had been followed closely by the entry of the hardy patriots, so closely that certain of the Colonial troops even cut off and captured straggling parties of the redcoats before they could flee from the Quaker City. Indeed, so swiftly did Washington approach that many of the half-hearted patriots in Philadelphia, terrified by the coming of the Colonial Army and with vivid recollections of the ways in which they had aided the redcoats quartered in the city throughout the past winter, besought Clinton to take them with him on his departure. And the leader yielded, in spite of the fact that he discovered there were so many of these recreant Americans that he would be obliged to alter his previous carefully-made plans.

Originally he had ordered Admiral Howe's fleet to sail from New York, come up the Delaware and receive on board the redcoated soldiers, who were to be transported to New York. There were so many, however, of the terrified Tories, who now recalled their half-hearted declarations of loyalty to the Colonies and their whole-hearted devotion to the interests of Clinton's soldiers, that

they had become a serious problem to the general. He yielded to their frantic appeals and sent word to Admiral Howe to carry these unfortunate men without a country by ship to New York. After he had safely disposed of his human cargo Howe was then to sail back as far as [New] Brunswick on the Raritan, where Clinton and his redcoats, after marching across the Jerseys, were to meet him.

Meanwhile Washington's ragged and rugged army was doing its utmost to get in advance of Clinton's forces. Day and night the Continentals were marching, hoping to gain some point in advance of their enemies where they might compel the redcoats to turn back or at least to abandon their line of march. Then, in a place of his own selection, Washington planned to give battle.

The little American army, poorly equipped and still more poorly provisioned, was nearly overcome by the intense heat of the summer days. For years the oldest inhabitants afterward referred to the summer as one of the warmest New Jersey had ever known. Along the dusty road, from the humble farmhouses, "Molly Pitchers" continually came with water for the thirsty soldiers.

Difficult though his task was, Washington still was not relying solely upon the speed of his troops. Continually he was sending couriers in advance with instructions for the Jersey farmers to turn out and destroy the bridges in the line of Clinton's advance. In this way he hoped to retard the march of his enemy until he

himself had gained the desired advantage he was seeking.

In response to this call for aid, three men and a lad of sixteen one morning were working desperately in their efforts to cut the stringers of a bridge across a stream a few miles before the approaching redcoats. The air was like the hot blast from a furnace. The little band of four were soon showing the effects of their strenuous labors. Each swung his axe with all his might, while perspiration poured in streams down his body, and yet the labors were not remitted. Not only must the great general be helped, but the very lives of the workers depended upon their efforts.

The task, however, had not been completed when it became known that the redcoats were approaching and now were not far distant. Indeed, they were even nearer than the men suspected, for suddenly, before the stringers had been cut half-way through, the notes of bugles and the rolling of drums were heard in the summer air.

Startled by the unexpected sound the workers instantly stood erect and peered intently in the direction from which the music came. Nor was it long before occasional glimpses were caught of the approaching scarlet-clad troops, as they followed the winding road, sometimes hidden from sight by the intervening trees and then again marching boldly in the open highway.

The sight and sounds were more than the tense nerves of the workers were able to bear. Abruptly, as there came a louder, clearer blast of the bugles and the voices of the officers giving their commands were distinctly heard, panic seized upon the men. Moved by a common impulse they seized their axes and, though the bridge was yet standing, fled from the spot.

The boy, however, remained at his task. Disregarding the frantic appeals of his companions to flee for his life, he still swung his axe more lustily than before. Faster and faster fell the strokes. The blinding perspiration prevented him from seeing clearly the stringers which he was chopping. He was only dimly aware that, after repeated calls for him to follow, his friends had fled across the fields and were no longer within sight.

The advancing troops were rapidly approaching the bridge. The shrill notes of the fifes now sounded distinctly above the blows of his axe, but the young patriot would not desert his post. Desperately he swung his axe and looked neither to right nor left, hoping that every stroke would be the last required and the bridge would fall into the stream below. But the stringers were of hickory, tough and strong, and consequently his task was prolonged.

Scarcely aware of what he was doing, he redoubled his efforts. No thought of fleeing from the place entered his mind. Washington had given orders to destroy the bridge and the word of the great commander must be obeyed.

At last there was a slight creaking and groaning in the timbers. Only a few more strokes were required and then the stringers would be cut through. The bridge would fall of its own weight. One more desperate effort was called for and then his task would be accomplished. The last blow fell, the creaking bridge groaned almost as if it were human, and then, with a loud splash, one end fell into the water below.

For a brief instant the young Colonial lad stood erect and wiped the streaming perspiration from his eyes. What he had been striving to do had been accomplished. It was high time for him to flee,

if he was to find safety. At that moment, however, just as the boy turned to run, he saw that the redcoats had halted on the opposite bank. And they, too, had discovered him and seen also what he had successfully done.

For a brief moment there was a silence so tense that it was almost possible to hear it. Even the young hero apparently had forgotten his plight and was watching, almost fascinated by the sight, the redcoated soldiers on the opposite bank of the stream.

The silence of the summer day, however, was abruptly broken. A word of command was sharply spoken, the reports of many rifles rang out together and the heroic young Jerseyman fell to the ground, his body literally filled with lead.

There was only a brief delay caused by the falling of the bridge, for the invading army, unmindful of the fleeing families, apparently unaware of the body lying by the roadside, pushed across the stream and the march continued. The notes of the fifes and the rolling of the drums soon sounded faintly in the dis-

tance, then were only occasionally heard, until at last the deep silence of the summer day once more rested over the dusty road.

It was long before the frightened Colonists returned to the place where they had left their young comrade. A brief search soon revealed the body near the roadside, and the men, silent and conscience-stricken, carried the dead boy to his home.

For days the country folk, subdued and quiet, talked of the heroism of the brave lad who had refused to flee when the men who had been his companions scattered at the time when their help was most needed.

That brave young hero's name has passed into oblivion; apparently no one has appreciated a short life so sublimely ended. If the story of a wonderful deed of almost unconscious sacrifice can arouse even in one heart the desire that a monument should rise over his sleeping form the object of this brief article will be attained.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on January 31, 1918, in Chicago, Ill., of a former National Officer, Mrs. F. J. Fitzwilliam (Sarah E. Raymond), Assistant-Historian General, 1897.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

## THE CASES OF JOHN CABOT AND JOHN SMITH IN AMERICAN HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

By Matthew Page Andrews

Author of "History of Baltimore," "History of the United States," etc.



SOMETIMES we Americans are inclined to put too much emphasis on the waging of wars, and, comparatively speaking, too little stress on political principles and their development.

Using the term "British-America" in order to include the colonial with the national period, we may say that what British-America has stood for is, perhaps, more important than what British-America has fought for. With us as a peace-loving democracy, war has been merely a means of carrying out or maintaining those principles, resorted to when reasoning and argument had failed.

In our historical narrative, misplaced emphasis on the one hand and a corresponding neglect on the other has too often presented a distorted view of our very origins. In the study of history, we expend our best energies on the achievements of Christopher Columbus, who established *Spanish* autocratic government in *South America*, with all the ills and abuses which followed in its wake. We are, in consequence, too apt to neglect the significance of the discovery of *North America* by John Cabot, a discovery which led to the establishment, in our own country, of the principles of free government under *English* ideals. These principles were almost the antithesis of the conceptions of Spanish autocracy.

It is right and proper to honor the great Columbus as the discoverer of the New World; but Columbus was greater than

the government he served. That government first gave him its support but afterwards grossly abused him and the trust he placed within its power.

With the consequent actions of the Spanish autocracy of that day, our own early British-American democracy had no concern except that springing from the constant menace of impending conflict. In the history of this country, the concern of the historian for the beginnings of Spanish civilization in South America may best be expressed in terms of contrast between these beginnings and the early development of democracy in that part of North America which came under British-American control.

It is clear, therefore, that to the explorations of John Cabot in 1496-1497, made in the interest of Anglo-Celtic ideals of government, we owe the foundations of our own free political principles, for which the people of these United States have stood or fought throughout these past three hundred years.<sup>1</sup>

The history of our own country begins with Anglo-Celtic explorations and colonization. To us the discovery of the New World under Spanish auspices is one thing. The discovery of the North Amer-

<sup>1</sup> The term "Anglo-Celtic" is here used in recognition of the invaluable admixture of the Celtic stock in the composition of the English-speaking people. The usual term, "Anglo-Saxon" does not embrace the element. "Anglo-Celtic-Saxon" would be complete but awkward. It is more correct to omit the "Saxon" than the "Celtic," since the Angles and Saxons are the more closely related.



ican Continent under English inspiration and its consequent development is another and quite a different thing. It is the province of the imagination rather than of history to picture what would have been the result had Columbus landed on the shores of North America and here established the ruling principles of autocratic Spain.

Such are the great salient facts of the beginnings of two opposing principles of civilization in the New World. In the teaching of history, a better understanding of these principles seems far more important than the consideration of the voyages of discovery and the difficulties of a score or more of those explorers whose very names confuse and *distract attention from the fundamental principles at stake.*

The story of JOHN CABOT should loom up large in the narrative of the history of North America. In the United States, there are hundreds of memorials to Columbus, while the name of Cabot is scarcely recognized or remembered. Not only was Cabot the discoverer of North America, but he was also the explorer who, *in defiance of the claims of Spanish and Portuguese autocracy, laid the basis for the subsequent development of democracy in the New World.*

Let no one think that in thus doing long-delayed justice to the memory of John Cabot any injustice may be done to the achievements of Christopher Columbus; for it should be more generally recognized that the contribution of Columbus to human progress is distinct from and greater than that of the government he represented. Neither is any injustice done to Italy, for both *Christoforo Colombo* and *Giovanni Caboto* were from Genoa—in the so-called "Middle Ages," one of those small European communities which had had at least a taste

of liberty so that the imaginations of its most talented sons were unleashed in some degree of freedom.

Both Columbus and Cabot thought that the earth was round at a time when Church and State insisted, with terrible penalties for difference of opinion, that it was flat. Columbus was more fortunate in that he first secured the necessary aid to put this common theory to the test. Cabot was the more fortunate in that he served in the interests of a people who had already begun to turn their steps towards liberty and democracy.

The genius of Columbus has been proclaimed by autocracy and democracy alike. On the other hand, Cabot has been neglected not only by old autocratic Europe, but also by those who owe him the larger and more direct debt—our own country, and, therefore, indirectly the democracies of the world. For, if democracy had not developed fully in North America, its principles may not have become so established in the mother country and spread to other lands.

While, therefore, we are teaching that Columbus discovered the New World on the 12th of October, 1492, let us also teach that the history of the United States, which is synonymous with the history of the greatest development of the principles of democracy, began on March 5, 1496, when, in spite of the division of the New World between Portugal and Spain, John Cabot obtained a patent from Henry VII of England to "seeke out" other islands and countries in the then unknown Western seas.<sup>2</sup>

In creating a distorted perspective of early American history, the neglect of

<sup>2</sup> It is said that prior to his appeal to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Columbus had directly or indirectly tried to get the assistance of Henry VII in his enterprise; but no money for so doubtful an undertaking was to be had from that thrifty monarch.

John Cabot is exceeded by the over-emphasis accorded to Captain John Smith in the narrative of the first English settlement.

John Cabot laid the basis for Anglo-American claims and civilization in the New World; yet for this service he has won little recognition in history other than brief mention as one among a number of explorers, such as Verrazano, De Vaca, Narvaez, Gaspar and Miguel Corte-Real, Ponce de Leon, De Soto, and others. In some cases, he has been confused with his son, Sebastian Cabot, who

in the fact that Smith himself wrote the first extended history of the colony, and that this history was, at least up to the closing years of the nineteenth century, almost the sole material on which historians have based their interpretation of our beginnings. In this history, Smith magnified his own activities and so vilified his fellow-colonists that we have come to think meanly of the Jamestown emigrants. In consequence, we have preferred to think of our American beginnings as originating in the sturdy Pilgrim-Puritan theocracy subsequently estab-



LANDING AT JAMESTOWN, 1607

afterwards claimed credit for his father's achievements.

On the other hand, Captain John Smith, a political instrument of the eccentric and autocratic James I, a braggart, and admittedly a liar as to his alleged adventures in the Old World, has long been held up to us as the savior of the Jamestown Colony—the settlement which was the first to establish *representative self-government* in America, from that day to this recognized as the most distinctive feature of our political institutions.

The explanation of this remarkable distortion of historical proportion lies largely

in New England. We have, therefore, put undue emphasis on subsequent religious beginnings, the union of which with political tenets was but transitory and *un-American*. We have failed to recognize the simultaneous origin of Anglo-American settlement and the distinctively American political principle of representative self-government.

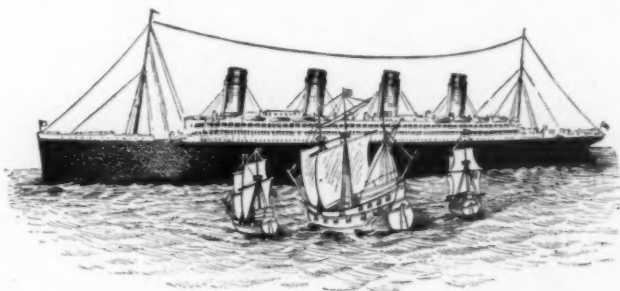
Recently, a noted American historian, himself for years, at least, a partial follower of the Smith tradition, published a convincing paper on "Some American Historical Liars." In this résumé, the name of John Smith "led all the rest."

It is but logical for this historian, and for all other historical writers and students, to follow the exposé of the Smith tradition to its proper conclusion. This conclusion not only sets aside the testimony of John Smith as wholly untrustworthy with regard to his fellow-colonists, but presents constructive material for a completely new viewpoint and perspective as to the Jamestown settlement.

With reference to the first permanent British-American settlement, the only characters now generally recalled by Americans are Captain John Smith and the twelve-year-old Indian girl, Poca-

*ciates in the colony were but "tiffity-taffety ne'er-do-wells."*

In justice to Captain Smith, it should be said that a braver adventurer never lived than he. He appeared to delight in tempting fate or in flying from "present ills" to those unknown. He was an excellent cartographer and an entertaining story-teller — with, however, an extra accent on the *story*. As a colonist, the actual record of John Smith does not, for example, bear comparison with that of John Martin. Smith spent but two years in Virginia—that stormy period rendered



This illustration is designed to show the contrast between the sailing vessels which brought over the first colonists to Jamestown and a passenger steamer of modern times. The *Sarah Constant*, the largest of the three sailing vessels, was of 100 tons burden; the other two were the *Goodspeed* (40 tons) and the *Discovery* (20 tons). The steamer here represented is the *Titanic*, which in April, 1912, struck an iceberg and sank with a loss of over 1,500 lives. The *Titanic* was a vessel of 46,000 tons, equal to a fleet of 2000 and more vessels of the size of the tiny *Discovery*, which brought over to Jamestown some of the founders of our first colony.

hontas, who, we hope (for the sake of the story), rescued the doughty Captain. We have been given little or no opportunity to learn about Captain John Martin, Master George Percy, Captain John Ratcliffe, Captain Edward Wingfield, Captain Gabriel Archer, Sir Christopher Newport, and other Englishmen who gave their lives and fortunes that the Virginia settlement might survive the ills of an unaccustomed climate and the attacks of hostile Indian tribes. *Instead, for three hundred years, we have accepted Smith's word that he, Smith, was the only capable man of the Jamestown settlement, and that the "best of the lot" of his asso-*

*doubly difficult by the petty regulations and restrictions of an autocratic king—regulations which Governor Bradford found, by bitter experience, to be impractical at Plymouth Rock thirteen years after they had been discarded at Jamestown. Smith returned to England in 1609, while Martin, one of Smith's so-called "tiffity-taffety" incompetents, established prosperous communities in the new self-governing commonwealth. In the face of this comparison, John Smith seems to have been merely an adventurous visitor to American shores, in search of gold and excitement, while JOHN MARTIN appears as he was—an active and success-*

*ful settler throughout a period of at least nineteen years after Smith had left Jamestown forever.*

John Smith was later unable to secure employment from that great body of democratic Englishmen called the Lon-



Copyright, 1908, William Ordway Partridge.

Statue of Pocahontas, executed by the American sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, for Jamestown Island, where Pocahontas saved the first settlement from massacre, and where she married John Rolfe. The expenses for this memorial were defrayed by the Pocahontas Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and other patriotic societies.

don Company, the very condemnation of whom by James I is convincing testimony to their liberal ideas of government. When Martin visited England in 1616 and again in 1623, he labored on behalf of the colony, while Smith, as the licensed historian of the Crown, delighted to depict the most liberal of these colonists in

the worst possible light, partly to please his royal master, partly to exploit his private jealousies, and partly to magnify his own share in the undertaking.

We are now beginning to look upon history not so much as the recital of the personal conduct of "divinely appointed" king and queens and their agents as the story of the lives of the people and the progress of great political principles.

In the rendition of the romantic tale constructed by Captain John Smith, the agent of James I, we have well-nigh overlooked the genesis of a mighty nation which, from the first, was endowed with a sense of political liberty, and in which the early settlers cultivated political principles exceeding in value any since Magna

*George Percy*

Brown's The Genesis of the United States.

Signature of George Percy, one of the famous Percy family of the border country between Scotland and England; colonists in Virginia from 1607 to 1612; like John Smith, he was an adventurous character and a brave soldier.

Charta first began to set free the Anglo-Celtic race. The charters secured for the Jamestown settlement in 1608 and 1612 represent the second great step taken by that race to break from the domination of the absolute rule of autocrats. It was the forerunner of Marston Moor in England and of the Declaration of Independence in America.

When James I entered London as the first of the Stuart Kings of England by divine right, he entered by way of Aldersgate. This royal autocrat, "half fool, half wise," imagined that Aldersgate must, therefore, live in history. He, therefore, ordered the gate rebuilt to the glorification of the Crown and autocratic principles. Thereon, beside the sculptured figure of James I, was inscribed a text which reads in part: "Then shall enter

into the gates of this city Kings and Princes." Such was the royal decree.

*Within sight of that gate* at the very time of its remodeling, but at first out of the sight of the king, a free-souled group of Englishmen gathered together to consider ways and means to establish the sovereignty of the people and the overthrow of the theory of the divine right of kings. Eventually, these men were to show the world that while kings and princes may enter by Aldesgate, a people should go forth from it whose political principles were destined to guide an ever-increasing portion of the world.

SHOULD NOT HISTORY TELL US OF THESE MEN, WHO, IN DEFIANCE OF AUTOCRACY, FOUND A WAY TO ESTABLISH A GREATER MEASURE OF LIBERTY IN AMERICA? They saw that what could not be then accomplished in the Old World might be established in the New. In this fact lies the true romance of the first English Colony of Virginia, and not in the story of the really insignificant John Smith. Here we find the history of the first great struggle in the New World between the ideals of modern democracy and the ancient tenets of autocratic rule. With the Anglo-Celtic race, this struggle for democracy has had its epochs of progress from Magna Charta in 1215 to the World War of 1914, a period of seven hundred years. The founding of democracy in America in 1607-1619 was one of the greatest of these epochs.

When a man achieves greatness, his fellow-men want to know more about his early life—his infancy, perhaps, and his parentage. It should be thus with Jamestown, where modern democracy first developed its powers for the good of the human race. This child of liberty was conceived in England and born in America. Although the forces of autocracy endeavored to strangle it in its cradle, the

infant republic survived the attack and lived to see the discomfiture of its enemies.

That great body of Englishmen which comprised the London Company fathered the new democracy. Virginia became its mother and nurse; while James I, together with his agent, John Smith, represented the step-parent who was ever ready to sacrifice the life of this child of the people to secure the succession of royal rule by divine right. To make the comparison complete, the Spanish Ambassadors: Zuniga, Velasco, and Count Gondomar, were the evil spirits who constantly sought to incite the step-parent to forsake the child or to take its life. They represented to the king—with what degree of truth, the future is yet to reveal—that *the very existence of this offspring of popular government would imperil autocracy not only in England, but also in the Spanish Empire and throughout the world.*

The leading spirit among those in England who saw in America the greatest hope for liberty was Sir Edwin Sandys. It was his house that was in sight of the Royal Gate to London, and it was in his house that the other members of the English Patriot Party met to plan for the founding of democracy in the New World and to lay down the principles of the sovereignty of the people.

These patriots and friends of freedom proposed, in an age of autocratic rule, nothing less than this: "*To erect a free popular State,*" where *the people were to have "no government putt upon them but by their own consente."* They sought to acquire and hold the English claims in America "at the expense of their own blood and treasure, unassisted by the crown of Great Britain."

It was their belief that the suffering, dangers, and expense of the undertaking entitled their body politic to obtain, in



return, a fitting measure of freedom. Therefore, they offered to brave the perils of the Atlantic, the savages of the wilderness, the ills of an unaccustomed climate, the threats of Spain, and the sacrifice of their private fortunes to lay the basis for free government.

This view of Sir Edwin Sandys as the most active leader of the Patriot Party of American colonization offers a positive endorsement of his character and purpose. In a negative manner, his purposes and character may be brought out in equally strong relief. This may be shown in a brief review of what King James, with his agents, and the autocrats of Spain thought of Sir Edwin and his ideas of democracy.

While John Smith, the licensed historian of the Crown, was applying choice epithets to the colonists in Virginia, such as "poor counterfeited impostures" and "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-wells, King James was expressing his views about the Patriot Party in England. He singled out Sir Edwin Sandys as his "greatest enemy," and described him as "a crafty man with ambitious designs." Sandys had aided Sir Francis Bacon in drawing up a protest against James' autocratic conduct.

King James endeavored to coerce the London Company into electing someone other than Sir Edwin as manager of that body. Having failed in several attempts, he shrieked at the representatives of the Company: "*Choose the Devil, if you will, but not Sir Edwin Sandys!*" It was Sir Edwin who had drawn up the liberal charters of the Virginia Colony of 1609 and 1612, which freed the settlers from the autocratic control of the king. Sandys did indeed have "ambitious designs."

Again, the evil genius of the Virginia Colony was Count Gondomar, at once the chief spy for the Spanish Court and its accredited Ambassador to England.

Gondomar arrived in England in 1613. His predecessors, Zuniga and Velasco, had urged their Spanish master to use force to overthrow the settlement at Jamestown. Gondomar, however, tried other tactics, with the same end in view. He preferred to play upon the selfish desires and private fears of James I. As a friend and counsellor, he assured the king that Sir Edwin Sandys was a "dangerous" character; and that though the Patriot Party "might have a fair pretense for their meetings, yet he would find in the end that the Virginia Court in London would prove a seminary for a seditious Parliament."

From the point of view of autocracy, subsequent events have shown that Count Gondomar's judgment was correct. In England, modern democracy saw its beginnings in the Virginia Court of the London Company; in America, it had its earliest practical demonstration at Jamestown in the Virginia House of Burgesses, formally assembled in 1619. This first free Parliament responsible to the will of the people antedated the first British ministry responsible to the people by 164 years.

A descendant of one of the members of that first House of Burgesses drafted the Declaration of Independence in the first Congress of the United States of North America. It was a fellow-Virginian who made good that Declaration and became not only the "Father of his Country" but also the "Founder of the British Commonwealth"; for George Washington secured both an independent government to the United States and, at the same time, a more liberal form of government for Great Britain. To the lesson taught by Washington, Great Britain to-day owes the loyal and co-operative alliance of the five co-equal governments of Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa.



## PENSION LAWS OF THE REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce

Registrar General, National Society D. A. R.



HE Declaration of Independence was adopted by the delegates to the Continental Congress from the thirteen original states of our government, on July 4, 1776; and on August 26, 1776, the first pension law, or bill for the relief of the soldiers and sailors fighting the cause of liberty against the Hanoverian king then ruling over Great Britain, was passed by the same body. It is of special interest at this time to know that popular care and provision for our wounded and incapacitated soldiers and sailors has always been the policy of our nation from its very incipency.

The delegates elected by the voters of the several thirteen colonies had been endeavoring to formulate some scheme of action by which to carry forward and direct the struggle in which they found themselves involved against the mother country. Separation was not at first thought of, but after a year of desultory warfare, the people, as well as their representatives "in Congress assembled," realized that organized armies and the whole strength and resources of a great nation were to be massed against them. Therefore, a strong central government must be brought into existence, a government which should have the power to declare war, to direct armies, to command the people, and to commandeer the resources of a new country, if they were to win the struggle they had undertaken for human liberty and equality before the law. But first they must declare their independence of the mother land across the sea. To that end, Richard Henry Lee, of Vir-

ginia, on June 7, 1776, introduced a resolution that a Committee be appointed to draft a Declaration looking to the independency of the thirteen colonies, and three days later, July 1 was selected for the consideration of such declaration. The result was the Declaration of Independence and July the Fourth, 1776, became the birthday of our nation.

On June 20, 1776, thirteen days after Lee offered his resolution, another resolution was introduced into the Continental Congress as follows: "Resolved, that a Committee of five be appointed to consider what provision ought to be made for such as are wounded or disabled in the land or sea service, and report a plan for that purpose."

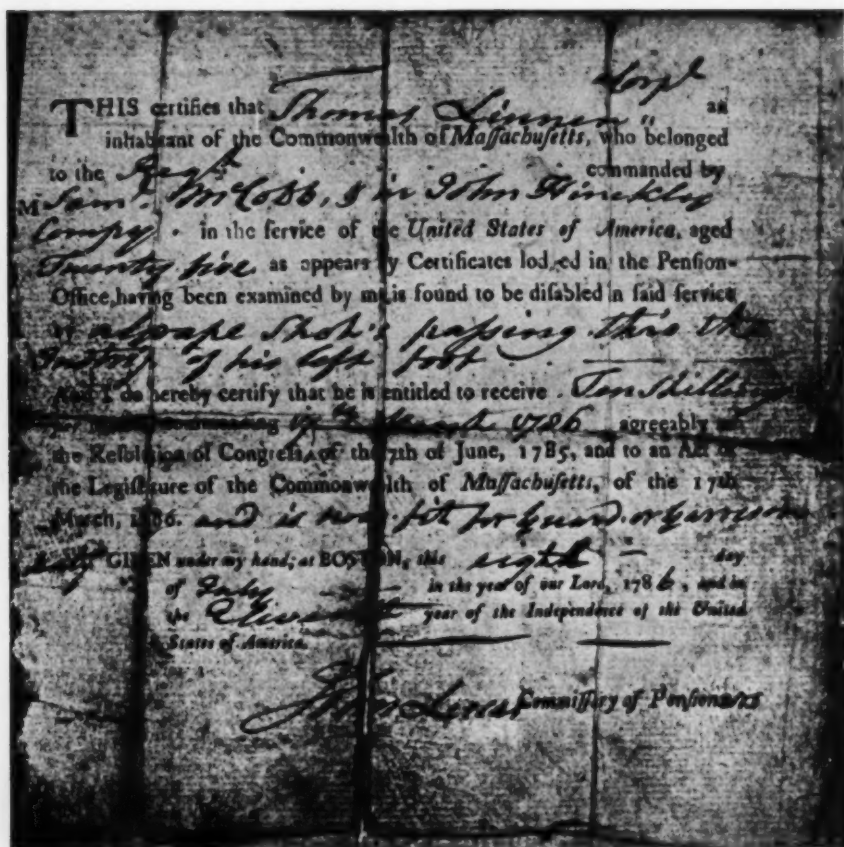
The members appointed on this committee were Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Mr. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Mr. Lyman Hall, Mr. William Ellery, and Mr. Francis Lewis. On August 26, 1776, the month following the Declaration of Independence, the first bill for the public care of wounded soldiers and sailors, or the first pension bill for the men of the army and navy of the new republic was passed. It is evident from the record that the bill had been reported and been under consideration before this day, as the Journal of the Continental Congress bears this item: "The Congress resumed its consideration of the report of the Committee" &c, "which was agreed as follows." As this first pension act is an historic document we quote it in full.

"WHEREAS, in the course of the present war, some commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army and

navy, as also private soldiers, marines and seamen, may lose a limb, or be otherwise so disabled as to prevent them serving in the army or navy, or getting their livelihood, and may stand in need of relief:

ity, the one-half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the Committee as hereafter mentioned.

"That every commander of every ship of war or armed vessel, commissioned



PENSION CERTIFICATE OF 1786

"Resolved, that every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, who shall lose a limb in any engagement, or be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render him incapable afterwards of getting a livelihood, shall receive during his life, or the continuance of such disabil-

ity, the one-half of his monthly pay from and after the time that his pay as an officer or soldier ceases; to be paid by the Committee as hereafter mentioned. "That every commander of every ship of war or armed vessel, commissioned

half of his monthly pay, from and after the time that his pay as an officer or marine or seaman ceases; to be paid as hereafter mentioned. But, in case a prize shall be taken at the time such loss of limb or other disability shall happen, then such sum as he may receive out of the net profits of such prize, before a dividend is made of the same, agreeable to former orders of Congress, shall be considered as part of his half pay, and computed accordingly.

"That every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army, and every commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine, or seaman of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded in any engagement, so as to be rendered incapable of serving in the army or navy, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive such monthly sum towards his subsistence as shall be judged adequate by the assembly or other representative body of the state where he belongs or resides, upon application to them for that purpose, provided the same does not exceed his half pay.

"Provided, that no commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private soldier, in the army, commander, commissioned officer, warrant officer, marine or seaman of any of the ships of war, or armed vessels belonging to the United States of America, who shall be wounded or disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to his half pay or other allowance, unless he produce to the committee or officer appointed to receive the same, in the state where he resides or belongs, or to the assembly or legislative body of such state, a certificate from the commanding officer, who was in the same engagement in which he was so wounded, or, in case of his death, from some other officer of the same corps, and the surgeon that at-

tended him, or a certificate from the commander of the ship of war or armed vessel engaged in the action, in which any officer, marine, or seaman, received his wound, and from the surgeon who attended him, of the name of the person so wounded, his office, rank, department, regiment, company, ship of war, or armed vessel, to which he belonged, his office or rank therein, the nature of his wound, and in what action or engagement he received it.

"That it be recommended to the several assemblies or legislative bodies of the United States of America, to appoint some person or persons in their respective states who shall receive and examine all such certificates, as may be presented to them, and register the same in a book, and also what support is adjudged by the assembly or legislative body of their state, to those, whose case requires but a partial support, and also of the payment from time to time of every half pay and other allowance, and of the death of such disabled person, or ceasing of such allowance, and shall make a fair and regular report of the same quarterly to the Secretary of Congress or Board of War, where a separate record shall be kept of the same.

"That it be recommended to the assemblies or legislative bodies of the several states, to cause payment to be made of all such half pay or other allowances as shall be adjudged due to the persons aforesaid on account of the United States.

"Provided, that all such officers and soldiers that may be entitled to the aforesaid pension, and are found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be formed in a corps of invalids, and subject to the said duty; and all officers, marines, and seamen of the navy who shall be entitled to the pension aforesaid, and shall be found capable of doing any duty

on board the navy or any department thereof, shall be liable to be so employed. Ordered that the above be published."

In accordance with the above order that "the above be published," this act of the Congress was printed in the Pennsylvania Gazette, September 4, 1776.

Two years later, September 25, 1778, the Board of War, through a report written by Timothy Pickering, a member of the said board, submitted resolutions which were approved, for the extension of the above benefit to those wounded earlier in the war. "That, whereas, divers of officers, and others, have lost limbs, or been otherwise disabled as aforesaid, before the 26th of August, to whom the like relief ought equitably to be extended," it was therefore resolved that the above mentioned pension or privilege of half pay should be extended to all who should have lost limbs "or been otherwise disabled in the service of the United Colonies or states, before the said 26th of August, and since the commencement of hostilities on the 19th of April, 1775.

"And, whereas, doubts may arise in some cases whether certain persons maimed or disabled and claiming pensions, were at the time in the service of the said Colonies or states, for removing the same,

"*Resolved*, That every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private man, who since the commencement of hostilities, as aforesaid, has been, or hereafter shall be, drawn for the common defence (and not for the service of any particular state), or who has turned out, or shall hereafter turn out, voluntarily, to oppose the enemies of the United Colonies or States, upon any sudden attack or evasion, or upon any enterprise carried on under their authority, and in such service has lost or shall lose a limb, or has been, or shall be otherwise disabled as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pen-

sion allowed in the said resolve of the 26th of August, 1776; provided that any such commissioned officer or non-commissioned officer or private man, being found capable of doing guard or garrison duty, shall be subject thereto, and serve in the corps of invalids when required, or on refusing to do so, shall be struck off the list of pensioners; unless the person so refusing have a family, or be otherwise peculiarly circumstanced, and the governor or president and the council of the state he belongs to, or in which he resides, are of opinion an exception should be made in his favour, or an exemption granted him from such service, a certificate of which opinion he shall produce, previous to receiving his pension.

"And whereas it may happen, that many persons, maimed, or disabled as aforesaid, by reason of their falling into the hands of the enemy, the deaths of their officers and surgeons, or other accidents, may not have it in their power to procure the certificates required by the aforementioned resolve, to entitle them to their pensions,

"*Resolved*, that in such cases application be made to the governor or president and council of the State to which any person maimed or disabled as aforesaid belongs, or in which he resides, and upon showing to him or them satisfactory proofs, that he was maimed or disabled in the manner before mentioned, and producing his or their certificate thereof, he shall be entitled to and receive a pension in like manner as if he produced the certificates required by the said resolve."

Reference to the last paragraph of the bill of August 26, 1776, will explain the origin and personnel of the several regiments which appeared in service during the later years of the Revolutionary War, designated as "Invalid Regiments" or "Corps."

The Act of 1802 is of particular interest in this connection because it is the first pension law which provides for the widow and children of the wounded soldier, in case of the latter's death. This act, however, did not relate to the soldiers of the Revolution, but to the officers and men disabled in the line of duty "in the peace establishment" of the Republic. The allowance to the soldier was not to exceed five dollars per month, the widow or children to receive one-half the monthly payment during a period of five years; in the case of the remarriage or death of the widow, the payment to go to the children.

April 10, 1806, an act was approved "to provide for persons disabled by known wounds received in the war of the Revolution." This applied to officers, musicians, soldiers, marines, and seamen disabled in the line of duty who did not desert the service, or who resigned in consequence of disability, or were taken captive and held either as prisoners or on parole to the close of the war, and who in consequence of wounds so received became and continued disabled. The benefits of this act were also extended so as to include those who had served in the regular forces of the United States, in detachments of militia or as volunteers against the common enemy. Proofs of disability had to be shown of the effect of the wound by affidavits of the commanding officer under whom the service was rendered, or of two other credible witnesses; the nature of the wound by affidavit of a reputable physician or surgeon; and one credible witness had to testify that the applicant continued in the service the whole time for which he engaged, unless discharged, or left on account of some derangement of the army or in consequence of his disability resigned, or after receiving his disability was in captivity or on parole to the close

of the war. He had also to prove his life and employment since the Revolution, the places where he had resided, and that he was not on the pension list of any state. All of this evidence was to be submitted to the Secretary of the Department of War to be compared with muster rolls and other documentary evidence. This act also provided for an increase of pension for those already on the roll, and rendered invalid any sale, mortgage, or transfer of the whole or any part of the award of pension. The full pension for any commissioned officer was one-half of his monthly pay at the time of incurring the disability, and to a non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, marine, or seaman, the pension was five dollars per month. This rate was increased in 1816 to eight dollars per month.

At this time, a sum equivalent to the total amount of pension money due to the pensioners in each state, was paid by the United States Treasurer to each state and thence it was disbursed to the individuals, a report of the same being returned to the United States Treasury.

It will be observed that up to this time pensions were granted only for disability incurred in the service, but in March, 1818, the first *service* pension law was passed. This provided that "every commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier, and *all officers in the hospital department and medical staff*, who served in the War of the Revolution until the end thereof, or for the term of nine months, or longer, at any period of the war, on the *continental establishment*"; and for similar service in the navy, provided he was still a resident citizen of the United States, should be entitled, if an officer to twenty dollars per month, others to eight dollars per month during life. The applicant was required to make a declaration, under oath, before a judge or



court of record of the county, state or territory, in which he resided, or before the District Judge of the United States of his district, of the company, regiment, and line to which he belonged, the time he entered the service, and the time and manner of leaving the service." If he belonged to the navy, the name of the vessel, and the particular service in which he was employed.

This act was apparently considered too liberal, for in 1820 it was so revised that every applicant had to prove that he was absolutely dependant upon his pension for support; and under this act of 1820, all pensions granted under the act of 1818 were suspended and each applicant thereafter was obliged to prove himself a dependant upon this trifling aid from his country. The applicant was allowed exemption on one hundred dollars personal property in addition to necessary bedding and wearing apparel, and was obliged to file an inventory of all his belongings, and a statement as to the members and ages of his family residing with him. Some of these old inventories are meagre in the extreme and pitiful in their very paucity. Inventories whose total valuation amounted to but five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five dollars, etc., show with how few worldly possessions these veterans eked out a bare existence.

This law of 1820 became known as the "Dependant Pension Act," or "Pauper Law," and needless to say was never popular, for if there was one characteristic more than another that animated the forefathers of that day, it was pride and independence of spirit. The men who had fought for "independence" refused to be pauperized or to enroll themselves as objects for public charity unless broken in pride and spirit by misfortune, they were reduced to a state of absolute penury.

During the later years of the Revolu-

tion, when discouragements were many and enlistments few, the Continental Congress offered various inducements to secure recruits for the service, and the act of May 15, 1828, was passed as extra compensation to those still living who had responded to the emergency offers of the war period. Under this act officers of the Revolutionary army who were entitled to half pay under the resolution of the Continental Congress of October 1, 1780, became entitled to full pay, and every commissioned officer, musician, and private soldier who enlisted for the war and continued in service to its termination, and were thereby entitled to the reward of eighty dollars voted by the Congress in May, 1778, if not already pensioned, were to receive their full monthly pay for the service rendered.

All these various pension acts were restricted in their benefits to classes of officers and men, viz., those wounded in the service, those who rendered service in the Continental Line, those enlisting under special resolutions of Congress, etc., and it is interesting to note the gradual extension to include the different branches of the service. But there was no general service pension for all officers and men in the several diversified services until 1832. The act then passed was most far-reaching in the extension of benefits to all classes of service. It included officers of the army and navy, of the Continental and State troops, and men of the Continental Line, State troops, state militia, volunteers, musicians, Minute Men, Indian spies, marines and mariners, and those who had served two years or over and were not entitled to any benefit under the Act of May 15, 1828, and those who had served not less than six months. The soldier rendering the service must have been sixteen years of age or over when the service was performed for which he claimed a pension. When



not proven by existing muster rolls or other documentary evidence, the service was to be proven by the affidavit of one commissioned officer, or two comrades who had served with and knew of the service of the applicant. In case of the death of the pensioner after the approval of his application and between the semi-annual payments, the amount due was to be paid to his widow or children.

This act was passed fifty years after the close of the Revolution, and found comparatively few survivors. Muster rolls and documentary proofs were difficult to procure. Much had been lost and more carelessly destroyed. There had been no central form of government during the Revolution such as we now have, and while the rolls of the Continental Line were supposed to have been turned over to the Board of War, and its successor, the War Department, for preservation, research has proven these records to be far from complete. Many of the Continental Line records found their way into the State archives; many officers kept their own rolls and accounts which were lost or destroyed. Comrades of the war had become separated; the westward emigration had drawn them from their old homes and it was impossible for many to find the proof of service required. Altogether less than eighty thousand soldiers of the Revolutionary War were benefited by these several pension acts, and this was less than one-fifth of the total enrollment of the participants.

In addition to these general laws, hundreds of special pensions and claims for Revolutionary War service were granted by the different sessions of the United States Congress.

The several pension laws passed for the relief of the widows of Revolutionary soldiers are also deserving of notice. The second paragraph of the Act of 1836 provided that the widow or children of

a soldier who died after June 7, 1832, and had not received a pension, might receive the pension to which he might have been entitled with the accrued interest from March 4, 1831, to the time of his death. And paragraph 3 of the same bill provided that a widow "whose marriage took place before the expiration of the last period of his service" should be entitled to receive during the time she remained unmarried, the pension which might have been allowed her husband, if living at the time the law was passed. The Act of 1838 allowed a widow whose marriage took place after the expiration of the last period of service and before January, 1794, to receive the above privilege for a period of five years from March 4, 1836. March 3, 1843, the widow was allowed this privilege for one more year, and in June, 1844, this was extended four years from March 4, 1844. In February, 1848, another enactment extended the above benefit to the widow for the remainder of her natural life.

During the period of our history from the adoption of our Constitution to 1848, other pension laws had been enacted directly affecting the soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, the Indian wars, the Mexican War, and the peace establishment. Since then veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War have been taken care of by a grateful people, following the precedent established by the founders of our country in the Continental Congress.

In the present reincarnation of the Spirit of 1776, when American soldiers and sailors are again fighting the battles of liberty and justice for the human race in the greatest of world wars, the U. S. Congress in October, 1917, passed a law known as "The War Risk Insurance"—and this compensation act will take the place of pensions.

## HISTORIC NEEDLEWORK FROM MOUNT VERNON

By Susan Hunter Walker



LOOK back as far as we may in American history we find that the women of its very earliest times cast themselves heart and soul into the breach wherever women's work could comfort, cheer, or help in any way. Times have changed; the nation has grown and war conditions have altered—organizations of women now form great working bodies where formerly they worked as individuals in war's emergency, but the spirit and the service are the same.

Mary Ball Washington, although long past middle life at the time of the Revolutionary War, labored incessantly with the aid of her servants in making clothes for the soldiers, herself knitting many of the stockings for their use. Long, thick woolen hose they were that did their part as valiantly at Valley Forge as do the knitted socks of the war-mothers of today for our soldiers in the trenches. Mary Washington was as keenly alive to the responsibilities of her time as any woman of to-day. Upon every return from the field of battle Washington paid homage to his devoted mother in her cottage home at Fredericksburg, and she never failed to give him words of counsel and encouragement, which undoubtedly also fulfilled their part in the momentous events of the day.

And none can say that Martha Washington did not perform her due of war work, accompanying the General upon some of his campaigns and sharing with him the frightful hardships of Valley Forge. At all times she found work for her busy fingers, and during those zero

days in camp her knitting needles provided many a pair of warm stockings for the brave Continentals. At Mount Vernon she was never idle and her hand-maidens at the loom turned out material for the use of the ragged men at the front.

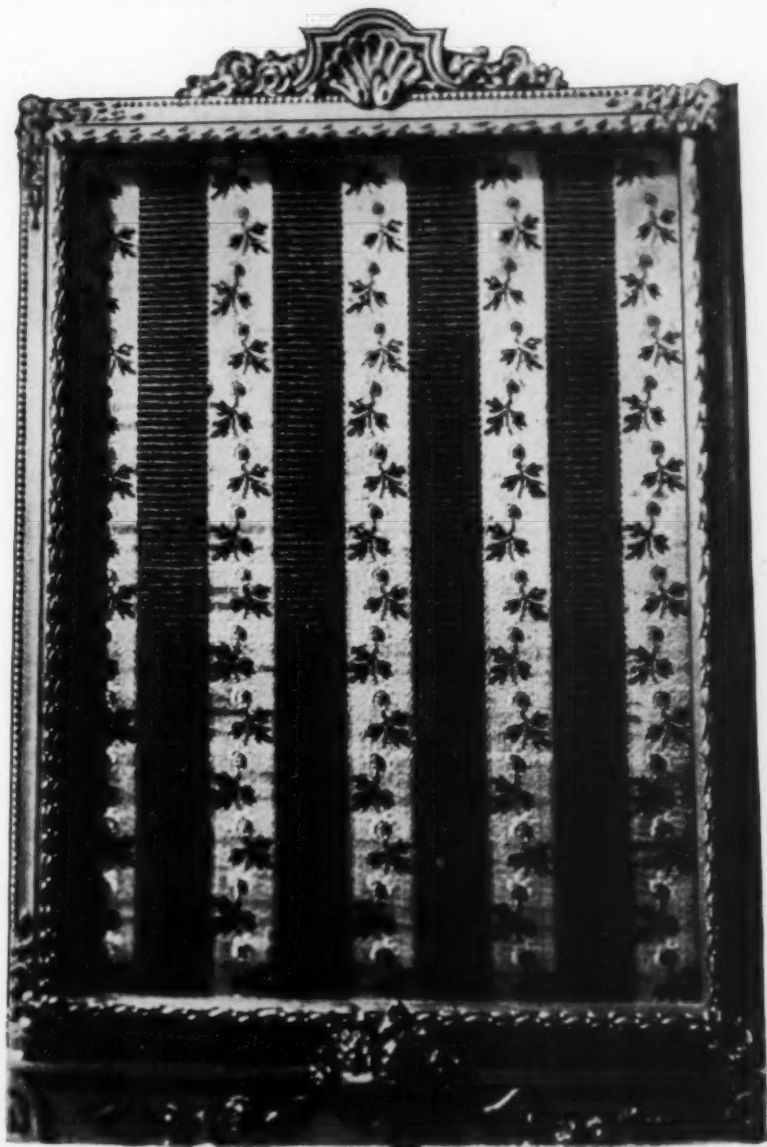
When the war was over Mrs. Washington found recreation for all her spare moments in fancy work, and knitted laces and embroideries are yet to the fore which she executed for use at Mount Vernon, or which she wrought for the adornment of the homes of her grandchildren. A worsted lamp mat, knitted by her, and used on the library table at Mount Vernon, is to be seen in the U. S. National Museum at Washington as an example of her knitting. It is circular in shape and composed of twenty blue, brown, and white sections.

One of the most interesting examples of Mrs. Washington's work was recently placed in the National Museum by its owner. This piece of work is a chair cushion embroidered in worsted in a shell pattern on coarse canvas, the colors well-blended tones of yellow shadowed with browns, the high lights picked out with silks. This is one of a dozen chair covers the busy house-mistress at Mount Vernon found time to work for her three granddaughters, presenting four to each.

The Washington collection, of which this chair cover is a part, contains nearly two hundred objects connected with the daily life at Mount Vernon, and is one of the most valuable additions to the Washingtonia which has lately been given

to the public. It is of especial interest in that this is the first time it has been

Vernon, or were given to the direct descendants of that household.



PART OF "SECOND DAY DRESS" OF MARTHA WASHINGTON IN MR. LEWIS'S COLLECTION

outside of a private home since its articles formed part of the furnishings of Mount

The owner of the relics, Mr. Walter G. Peter, of Washington, is a direct de-

scendant of Martha Washington, being the great-grandson of Martha Peter, who was one of the three daughters of Martha Washington's son, Colonel John Parke Custis, who died while serving as aide to General Washington at Yorktown.

but right that his share in these Washington relics should be enjoyed by a larger circle than his family and intimate friends.

In this collection is an elaborate specimen of the fancy work of the time, sup-



FOOTSTOOL WORKED BY NELLIE CUSTIS

Now in the home of George Washington Lewis

Martha, or "Patsy," Custis went as a bride to Tudor Place, Georgetown, and there she gathered about her many of the treasures from Mount Vernon, some left to her by will, others acquired by gifts. These have remained intact until now, when one of the owners feels that it is

posedly the work of Martha Washington. This is an embroidered picture representing an antelope done in black silk on a cream-tinted silk background so finely wrought that it gives the impression of an etching. Another, of especial interest, is a beautiful old firescreen on a high

mahogany stand enriched with a piece of heavy brocade, once green, now faded to a neutral tone, its greatest value gained from the fact that it once formed part of a dress of the mistress of Mount Vernon.

A brilliant band of richly patterned yellow brocade is a piece of the gown which Mrs. Washington wore on her wedding day. This is marked as being a portion of the wedding gown, but as history is still somewhat cloudy when it comes to actual details concerning the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis this cannot be confirmed. Some authorities declare that the ceremony took place amid great pomp in St. Peter's Church, four miles away from the "White House" on the Pamunkey River. Others with equal persistence state that the twain became one after the fashion of Colonial Virginia, in the spacious home of the bride.

One who has given many years to the study of Virginia history throws the weight of his reasoning with the house marriage, and proves with apparent conviction to himself that Martha Custis bestowed her hand upon George Washington beneath her own roof-tree; this mansion had grown so dear to the ardent suitor's heart that he later named the Executive Mansion at the new Capital on the Potomac, the "White House" in honor of it.

The same historian throws a dash of cold water on romance when he produces what he declares to be carefully sifted facts concerning the bridal gown. According to this gentleman, who had it from the lips of a feminine descendant of that Mr. Chamberlayne (the latter was instrumental in bringing Colonel Washington and Mrs. Custis together), that the bride wore a simple gown of white for the ceremony.

"I have heard my mother speak often of the curious mistake that had taken possession of the public mind on the subject of this marriage," stated Mr. Chamberlayne's descendant. "It certainly took place at the White House. Miss Molly Macon said it was celebrated at ten o'clock in the morning, and Mrs. Custis wore a dress of thin white stuff. For dinner, about three o'clock, there was a large company present, and then Mrs. Washington arrayed herself in a handsome silk brocade. My grandmother was given a piece of both dresses. I have often seen them." This dinner gown, worn on her wedding day, is doubtless that which has gone down in history as Mrs. Washington's bridal robe.

In the days when George and Martha Washington were wedded time was a more plentiful commodity than now, and a marriage was the occasion for a week, more or less, of festivity, at which the bride made good use of her trousseau. It was a Virginia custom of that day to hold a reception on the day after the marriage, when what was known as the "second day" dress was worn.

A bit of Martha Washington's "second day" dress is a carefully framed treasure in a private home near Washington. It is of rich brocaded silk, the ground cream, the broad stripes brown and the embossed floral design of crimson. The possessor of this precious trophy is Mr. George Washington Lewis, the fifth in direct descent from Major Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington, and of his wife, Nellie Custis.

After the Civil War, the United States awakened to the fact that every relic connected with the life of George Washington represented a national treasure. It was then that the Government asked the heirs of Nellie Custis to sell her belongings to it. The Lewis family, although

loth to yield its cherished family heirlooms, appreciated the spirit of the request, and in 1878 transferred to the United States Government about a hundred articles which had been given by, or inherited from, George Washington.

These articles to-day form the greater part of the Washingtonia in the United States National Museum at Washington, where they are designated the "Lewis" collection, and by their presence there, thousands view the articles of household use and adornment which surrounded the daily life of the first President of the United States.

When this relinquishment of their treasured belongings took place, each branch of the Lewis family in direct line from both the Washington and Custis

families, reserved a few mementos. Thus it happens that Mr. George Washington Lewis, worthy scion of a distinguished line, in his beautiful home high up on the hills overlooking the Potomac, a dozen miles above Mount Vernon, can adorn that home with articles which formed part of the furnishing of the Washington home.

Little Nellie Custis, the youngest granddaughter of his wife, and Washington's favorite, was taught to be industrious

from her earliest days. War did not disturb the serenity of her happy life, so that her sewing and knitting went to the beautifying of her person or her home. A mahogany footstool, in Mr. Lewis's drawing-room, whose top is worked in wool in a gay floral design in cross-stitch, is one of the most charming mementos of the adopted daughter of Mount Vernon.



GEORGE WASHINGTON LEWIS

The first grandson of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis

Although she was a doting grandmother, Mrs. Washington exacted constant diligence from Nellie as a girl. She was required to practice two or three hours every day on the harpsichord. How the child felt toward this enforced devotion to music was expressed by a guest of the household who wrote after a visit, "Nellie

cries and plays, and plays and cries for many hours a day."

In those early days there were, also, painting lessons given by a tutor whose instructions she shared with her brother George Washington Parke Custis. A water color which hangs on Mr. Lewis's drawing-room wall testifies to the care and delicacy with which Nellie was taught to wield her brush. The fruit of this careful upbringing is reflected in a happy letter she wrote from Mount Ver-



non to a friend a few months before her marriage. She says:

My dear:

We live very happily here—have in general been blessed with health. We have had many agreeable visitors and are now contentedly seated around our winter fireside. I often think of, and would like again to see, the many good friends I left in Philadelphia, but I never regret absence from the city's amusements and ceremonies.

I stay very much at home, have not been at the Federal Capital for two months. My

balls are my favorite amusement, but when in the country I have no inclination for them. I am too indolent in the winter to move any distance. As the New Year is almost here, I will conclude with wishing you many happy new years, each succeeding one happier than the last.

Yours,

NELLIE CUSTIS.

Washington expressed himself as greatly pleased that the choice of his adopted daughter had fallen upon his

INSCRIPTION IN HANDWRITING OF NELLIE CUSTIS

In book, "Petre Parley's Tales," given to her grandson, George Washington Lewis

grandparents, the General and his wife, brother George, Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of the General, and your humble servant comprise the family circle here at present. I never have a lonesome nor dull hour, never find a day too long. Indeed time appears to fly and I sometimes think the years are much shorter for some time past than ever before.

I am not very industrious, but I work a little, read a little, play a little on the harpsichord, and find my time fully taken up with daily employments.

Alexandria has been very gay this winter, balls in abundance. When I am in the city

favorite nephew, thus forming a second happy union of the houses of Washington and Custis. It is chronicled that Nellie Custis begged the General to wear his most resplendent uniform assigned him by the board of general officers. But, alas, for her ambitions, the idea of wearing a costume bedizened with gold embroidery had never entered the mind of the Chief, who contented himself with

the old Continental blue and buff, while the magnificent white plumes presented to him by Major General Pinckney were given to the bonny bride to assuage her disappointment over his preference for the cocked hat with its plain black ribbon cockade of the brave days of '76. The marriage was celebrated at "early candle-light" on that last February 22 of the century, and was a very brilliant affair.

Women of a hundred years ago were very much akin to those of to-day, and Nellie Custis Lewis, who brought up her only son with some degree of parental severity, bestowed the most lavish devotion on her first grandson, George Washington Lewis. A beautiful oil painting of this little namesake of his distinguished kinsman hangs in Mr. Lewis's drawing-

room. On a table near by lies a quaint little copy of "Peter Parley's Tales." On the fly-leaf of this is inscribed in his grandmother's handwriting: "G. W. Lewis, a birthday gift from his grandmother, E. P. L., February 12th, 1831, on which day he attained his 2nd year."

Nellie Custis Lewis was one of the most beautiful women of her day, as she was one of the most brilliant. Her letters attest the fact that she was an admirable recorder of events, and had she chosen to write her memoirs, as she was frequently urged to do, they might have surpassed in interest those of chroniclers of her day, for what wonderful memories could she not have recounted of her early life spent under the roof of the greatest American!

### A MESSAGE FROM YANKEE-LAND

The following letter was written by the oldest member of Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and sent in the stockings she knitted for sailors on the U. S. Battleship *Connecticut*:

"I, the knitter of these stockings, have lived eighty-five years. The needles belonged to my grandmother, who knitted stockings for her sailor husband in the Revolutionary War. My mother used

them for her two boys, and other boys, in the Civil War, and I am now using them to knit for our boys in the World's War.

"I pray our Heavenly Father to keep thee as in the hollow of His hand, and that the toes in these stockings be ever toward our common enemy, the cruel, the hated, the detested Bill Kaiser!

MRS. NELSON D. ROBINSON."



## A "REAL DAUGHTER" OF CONNECTICUT



HE Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., is very proud to have upon its roll the name of one of the three Real Daughters in the Connecticut Chapters.

Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway was born April 30, 1818, in the town of Eastford, Connecticut. Her father, Allen Bosworth, enlisted in the Revolutionary War at Ashford, Connecticut, and the records of his services are as follows:

June 20, 1776—

Private in Captain Stephen Lyon's company, Colonel John Chester's Connecticut Regiment; in battles at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington and Frog's Point. Six months.

May to October, 1778—Captain John Summer's company, in battle of Rhode Island.

May, 1780—Captain Benjamin Summer's company.

Mr. Bosworth had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Bradway is the only survivor. She was the child of a second marriage. Her mother, Sarah Harwood, who was married to Mr. Bosworth in 1802, came of a well-known Sutton (Mass.) family, being the youngest child of Ezra Harwood

and Lydia Hiscock. She was born in September, 1776.

Mr. Bosworth died on March 18, 1831, and was buried in the old Eastford Cemetery, where, on his daughter's 98th birthday, his grave was marked by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter. In 1856 Mrs. Sarah Harwood Bosworth, then 80 years old, received a grant of 160 acres of land on account of her husband's services.

Mrs. Bradway, now nearing her hundredth birthday, retains her faculties to a remarkable degree, for though her eyesight is impaired, she can hear well, has a clear memory of long past and recent events, and is a most interesting talker.

Since she became a member of the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, it has become a fixed custom for members of the Chapter, usually a large number, to visit her upon her birthday, making it a real gala day. Indeed, it is they who are indebted to her, for many are the stories she tells of the olden days.

She remembers how at the age of three years she commenced going to school, being carried on horseback with an older sister by her father a distance of 1¼



MRS. BOSWORTH

Mrs. Bradway's mother, wife of the Soldier

miles. Wagons were not in common use in those times. In winter the six brothers would draw little Sarah and her older sister on a sled which they made themselves, and great fun they had even when the snow was deep, for dressed in their thick warm homespun clothes they cared little for the cold.

The brothers were very proud of their raccoon fur caps, which they tanned and fashioned for themselves. Her mother spun and wove the flax into linen which was made into sheets, pillow cases, and underwear for the family.

Wool from the sheep's back she also carded and wove into cloth which furnished the heavy clothing for the father and the children. But notwithstanding all the necessary work, she often found time to take the two younger children with her on horseback to visit her old home twenty miles away.

The following is related by Mrs. Bradway:

"Well do I remember as regularly as

Sunday came all the family attended church, my father entering the church by the door reserved for the men, followed by my brothers, all sitting on the side with the men, while my mother entered by the door reserved for the women and girls, followed by my sister and myself, sitting on the opposite side with the women and girls. The 'Moderator' sat on a high seat and called the people to order in loud tones if any dared to smile or whisper. The 'Tithing' man, too, was on the alert, and if any person presumed to walk past the church he was called to account and had to pay tithes for traveling on Sunday. When my father became too feeble to attend church the church people would often hold meetings at my home for his benefit."

Truly, the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter is looking forward with rare pleasure to celebrating this year the 200th anniversary of the birth of Israel Putnam and the 100th birthday of its honored Real Daughter.

Extra copies can be secured at 10 cents each by addressing the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



MRS. SARAH BOSWORTH BRADWAY  
(REAL DAUGHTER)

### MEMBERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Remembrance Book, January, 1918, the necrology of the National Society for six months, has been sent to the Regent of every Chapter and to members of the National Board of Management.

## AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMANDA WARD NORTHUP, "REAL DAUGHTER"



HE Saratoga Chapter, D.A.R., feels honored in having among its members Mrs. Amanda Ward Northup, Real Daughter of the American Revolution, whose life embraces so much of the past history of the nation, and who to-day retains an active interest in all of its affairs, reading the present war news in the papers from day to day with intense interest.

She became a member of the Saratoga Chapter in February, 1909, and was enrolled on the list of the N.S.D.A.R. as No. 71009.

Mrs. Northup enjoys the distinction of having two grand-daughters who are also members of the Saratoga Chapter, Mrs. C. B. Kilmer and Miss Grace Graham.

Saratoga Chapter wishes to express here its pride in her and its appreciation of her fine womanly qualities which have endeared her to all of us.

NELLIE LOHNAS HAYDEN,  
*Regent.*

"The Wards originally came from Normandy, the first Ward coming to England with William the Conqueror. The first of the name in America was William Ward, who came with his family from Derbyshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. He suffered great hardships from Indian warfare; his buildings were burned and his family murdered.

"Gen. Artemus Ward and Col. Joseph Ward were near relatives of my father. Gen. Artemus Ward was in command of the Massachusetts troops at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War and was at the

head of the Continental Army until the appointment of Washington, when he became second in command. He was placed first on the list of Major Generals by Congress. My father, Benjamin Ward, was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 23, 1768. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of fourteen and served until its close.



AMANDA WARD NORTHUP  
Real Daughter, Member of Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R.

"One of my father's sisters, Ruth Ward, was married to Giles Wilson, an officer with General Gates, who took part in the battle of Saratoga at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne.

"My father's first wife was Mary Clough. There were nine children by this marriage. His second wife was Adah Luhmon, my mother. I was the only child by this marriage and was born in Hebron, N. Y., May 18, 1831, on the

farm given to my father by the Government as a reward for his services in the Revolutionary War. When six years old we removed to the adjoining town of Hartford and lived there during the early part of my life. I married George Northup February 27, 1850, at the age of eighteen. We had three daughters.

"My mother had an experience in the War of 1812. Her home was near Sacket Harbor, so near that she could hear the booming of the cannon at the time of the battle. All the able-bodied men were called to arms, including my mother's brother, and that left the women and children living there defenseless. During the day word came that the British had won and the Indians were coming down from Canada as they did in the Revolutionary War. The frightened women and children packed baskets with clothing and provisions and started on foot and on horseback for Utica. After tramping some miles they saw a horseman coming at full speed, waving his hands and calling to them to turn back for the report was false and the Americans had won the battle, so the little company returned peacefully to their homes.

"As a child in school I remember seeing boys stand on glass tumblers and having their backs rubbed with a fur cap to

evoke the electric spark. Soon the telegraph was perfected and the first message, 'What hath God wrought,' was flashed from Washington to Baltimore. Not many years later the Atlantic cable girdled the world. Then followed the telephone, the wireless, the talking machine, the submarine, and the aeroplane. I have also known of some wonderful experiences in telepathy.

"My mother early taught me the love of God and intense love of nature, especially of flowers. My garden was my joy which I tended through the season with great pleasure. After the autumn frosts had changed the foliage from green to red and my garden was at rest I turned my attention to the heavens and in the early evening watched for the gentle Pleiades, followed by Orion in his armor, and later Sirius, the glorious Christmas star; soon comes Spica ushering in the spring. The pussy willows burst into bloom and the joyous peepers cheer my heart with anticipation of another summer and garden of joy.

"I have always lived the simple life; my home, my family, and my books have afforded me pleasure; and though the snows of winter are on my head eternal spring is in my heart.

"AMANDA WARD NORTHUP."

### HOLD YET A LITTLE WHILE!

By Benjamin De Casseres  
(of The Vigilantes)

Torn and bleeding and battered  
Tri-Color riven and tattered,  
Rheims and Lens gasping and shattered—  
Hold yet a little while!

Supermen on the Aisne,  
Mothers from Var to the Seine,  
Toilers from Brest to Lorraine—  
Hold yet a little while!

An army across the sea  
Is coming to set thee free  
Or coming to die with thee—  
Hold yet a little while!



## STATE CONFERENCES

### Alabama

At the joint invitation of General Sumter and Old Elyton Chapters of Birmingham, Alabama, the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Alabama D. A. R. convened at Hotel Tutwiler, in Birmingham, December 4, 1917.

An intense feeling of patriotism pervaded the meeting and it was the consensus of opinion of both guest and hostess that all undue entertainment be eliminated and both time and funds be given to matters of more serious import.

The most cordial hospitality, however, was extended—old friendships were renewed and new ties formed while business was expedited and much good accomplished.

Twenty of the twenty-seven Chapters in the State were represented.

Reports from State officers, Chapter Regents and State Chairmen showed increased activities along every line of patriotic endeavor and brilliant work accomplished along historical lines. Three Rural Schools were reported in operation and funds necessary for the establishment of the fourth were raised by subscription from the chapters.

One hundred dollars was raised by personal contribution from the delegates and sent to alleviate the needs of soldiers in Alabama camps. Both Chapter and individual reports showed great activity in all War Relief Work. While chapters, in towns near the large army cantonments, had grasped their larger opportunities, every member has given time, money and diligent effort in response to our country's call—coöperating and working in Red Cross, Navy Auxiliary, Liberty Loan campaigns, Camp Relief and the support of French Orphans, while the click of knitting needles is heard unceasingly everywhere.

Among important measures adopted were (1) the renovating and refurnishing of Alabama Room in Continental Hall; (2) the continuation of the work of Patriotic Education in Alabama by the establishment of other schools in the rural districts; (3) the purchase of an ambulance to be sent to the Rainbow Division now in France; (4) the furnishing of libraries for the Daughters American Rural Schools. The Conference ordered that the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE be placed in the library of each D. A. R. Rural School.

Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs and Mrs. William Gray (who for three years have served most

faithfully and efficiently as Regent and Vice-Regent) declined re-election and Mrs. R. H. Pearson, of Birmingham, and Mrs. Gregory L. Smith, of Mobile, were unanimously elected their successors—subject to the confirmation of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Drawn closer than ever before by the dreadful consciousness of a universal sorrow and the pressing need of our beloved country for united and loyal effort, the closing hour of the Conference was fraught with unusual solemnity and all the members—standing hand in hand—drank from a loving cup and renewed their pledge of allegiance to Home and Country.

(Mrs. C. M.) ANNE SOUTHERNE TARDY,  
*State Secretary.*

### Ohio

The end of October and the first of November witnessed, at Dayton, the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution. The presence of many women, whose sons or husbands were already preparing to enter the great war, colored the addresses and added a noticeably serious tone to the occasion.

The formal opening was held at the First Baptist Church, Tuesday evening. After a fine musical program, addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. Clarke Sullivan, Vice-Regent of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter and Mr. Henry M. Waite, City Manager. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, replied briefly expressing for the Daughters their appreciation of the courtesies extended them, and introduced Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, who gave a stirring address on Patriotic Education, appealing to us to keep alive "the spirit of the men of the thirteen colonies who made this nation a magnificent fact."

Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, President National of the United States Daughters of 1812, brought greetings from that Society. Judge Baggott, of the Dayton Juvenile Court, gave the closing address. The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the session.

Contrary to precedent the first day of the Conference was devoted to Chapter Regents' reports. Under this plan no Chapter reports were crowded out. A feature of the Wednesday morning session, held at the Miami Hotel, was the singing of "As Her Soldier Boy Marched By," from manuscript copy. Both

words and music were by Mrs. J. H. Fischer, an Ohio woman, who composed the song as a reply to the man made song, "I Did Not Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier."

Mrs. Guernsey addressed the Conference, praising the war relief work accomplished through the summer, and indicating lines of work to be undertaken in the near future by the Daughters as a National Society.

With knitting needles clicking everywhere, splendid reports from the sixty-seven Chapters followed. It was obvious that the usual summer vacation had been omitted when Chapter after Chapter reported the making of many knitted garments, the purchase of Liberty Bonds both by individuals and Chapters, the various means employed to raise funds for the adoption of French orphans, of whom one hundred and fifty had already been adopted. The old lines of work had not been neglected, but "new occasions teach new duties," and the Ohio Daughters had willingly assumed the new expenditure of time, effort and money.

Wednesday evening, a brilliant reception was given by the hostess Chapter in the ball room of the Miami Hotel in honor of the State and National officers.

Before the Thursday morning session, many attended the patriotic exercises at the Patterson School, which had attracted the attention of not only patriotic men and women throughout the country, but also of high executives. Those who attended considered the patriotic service—for such in its dignity and beauty it may be called—most impressive and touching.

Reports of State Chairmen were interrupted in the afternoon by the arrival of Major General Glenn, Commandant of Camp Sherman, who spoke most impressively on the needs of the men in camp and the very great opportunity for the Daughters to render distinctive service in aiding the government to maintain the morale of the camp. The D. A. R. Lodge, about to be constructed at the camp, and erected at his solicitation for the purpose of lodging mothers and friends of the soldiers at a reasonable rate, received his most hearty commendation. The Thursday afternoon session ended with the expression of much enthusiasm for this new project and its full endorsement by the Chapters assembled.

Thursday evening, the Daughters enjoyed greatly a most interesting display of pictures and enlightening address by Mr. Ralph A. Hayes, private secretary to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on "The Making of War." Captain Hunter, from Camp Sherman, spoke entertainingly on the life of a soldier at that camp.

On Friday, in the midst of new and unfin-

ished business, the Conference had the pleasure of listening to an inspiring talk by Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimack fame. Captain Hobson expressed confidence in the rapid approach of a dry nation—a prophecy seemingly on the verge of fulfillment.

Action was taken to change the date of the Conference from October to March. The term of office of State and National officers will be coincident and annual reports cover the work of but one incumbent. The next Conference will be held in March, 1919, as it was deemed unwise in war times to hold two in one year. The Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland will be the hostess Chapter.

At noon, the Nineteenth Annual Conference came to an end. Although the usual Conference time had been extended a day, the delegates felt the period none too long, and returned to their Chapters with a clearer realization of their share in the work of preparation, conservation and sacrifice facing the nation to-day.

A happy diversion planned by the Jonathan Dayton Chapter for the entertainment of their guests was a delightful tea for the arriving delegates on Tuesday afternoon. Before the Conference opened the delegates were renewing old acquaintance and making new. Most of the delegates remained Friday afternoon to enjoy an automobile trip to the Wright aviation field—a delightful conclusion to an inspiring Conference.

(MRS. F. S.) ELISABETH R. DUNHAM,  
*State Secretary.*

### New Hampshire

By invitation of Ashuelot Chapter, the Sixteenth Annual New Hampshire State Conference was held in Keene, October 30-31, 1917, in the Unitarian Church, which presented an attractive appearance dressed in autumn leaves and evergreens.

Mrs. Will B. Howe, State Regent, called the Conference to order at 11.15 A.M., and the invocation was offered by Rev. H. Sumner Mitchell, pastor of the church, followed by the singing of the N.H.D.A.R. hymn.

Mrs. William H. Prentiss, Regent of Ashuelot Chapter, extended to the delegates and guests a most cordial welcome to Keene, a city of much historic interest, safely guarded by the grand old mountain, "Mount Monadnock." Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Vice-Regent, responded most graciously.

The roll was called by the Regent, and the thirty-three Chapters were well represented. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The Regent then

spoke of the work of the N.S.D.A.R. restoring the French village of Tilloloy at a cost of \$52,000 and the buying of a \$100,000 Liberty Bond in the next issue, which would mean about \$1.50 per capita for members of the Society.

The afternoon meeting opened with a song, "Our America," followed by the salute to the flag. A note of regret for not being present, from Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, National President General, was read. Mrs. Metcalf brought greetings from Massachusetts and Mrs. Ayers from Maine. Mrs. C. C. Abbott, an Ex-Vice President General, extended a cordial welcome to the Daughters to her home city, urging us to give freely of our money in the purchase of Liberty Bonds. "They are a pledge of love to our boys over there." The Historian, Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, made an appeal to the Chapters to send in the tales of their towns and stories of the significance of their Chapter names. The State Chairmen were next to report, and it was interesting to learn that New Hampshire had three Real Daughters, whose ages range from sixty-eight to one hundred and two; that the Else Cilley Chapter, Nottingham, had the honor of dedicating on the Fourth of July a monument erected in memory of its four generals, Cilley, Butler, Bartlett and Dearborn; that Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway, unveiled a monument to her first settlers in June; that 700 knitted sets and 9 knitted afghans had been forwarded through the Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Navy League, and \$100 had been sent to the Berry School, \$50 to the Lincoln School for a scholarship and books and toys to the Orphans' Home, Franklin. It was also gratifying to know that our Reciprocity papers numbered 154. The Chapter reports read showed that the Daughters in the State were working with zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of Liberty and humanity. The State Regent's report was a feature of the meeting, which is quoted, in part, as follows:

"Mrs. Howe first referred to the fifteen war relief service bulletins she had sent out, together with circulars and very many personal letters, it having been necessary to organize the Daughters for work not dreamed of a year ago. New Hampshire has done splendid work—many Chapters working directly with the Red Cross.

"Many Chapters were mentioned in this connection. The members of one had knit over 600 pieces and contributed \$129.59 in cash for the navy; 100 surgical dressings and \$25 in cash for the war relief committee; surgical supplies, hospital garments and over \$100 in

cash for the Red Cross; a hundred kits, comfort bags, etc., for the home war relief, and 65 service kits for sailors. The Chapter took a \$100 bond and its members \$16,600 in bonds.

"A service just asked of the women of New Hampshire was to conserve food, stop waste and learn to provide at their tables an economic and properly balanced ration. It was necessary to give up preconceived notions to do this. At no time has there been such an urgent call for trained women. One must give all—even her life if need be—and all that one loves best, for the country. Self-sacrifice is to be a great part of the service; but the women of New Hampshire are ready to suffer and grieve and mourn as only women can in the service of the nation.

"Special attention was called to the use and misuse of the flag, suggesting State flag laws, and of the duty of D.A.R. members to see, as far as possible, that aliens are made to understand this form of government as well as their duty to its flag before they become citizens.

"Speaking of the work of the State committee, Mrs. Howe again cautioned members not to let patriotic work take all their time, to the exclusion of the home work of the Chapters, which should continue, in a lesser degree perhaps. She recommended during the coming winter meetings together by neighboring Chapters for an exchange of ideas and plans—a form of reciprocity and cooperation that should bear good fruit. In their earnest efforts to retrench and conserve, the Daughters were reminded of the importance of conserving their own strength and energies. The war may mean a long strain and a hard strain in the work laid out for the women of New Hampshire, who should be prepared to give and do until the finish. She asked that the motto and watchword in this administration be 'Loyalty.'

"As a national society the Daughters are doing a distinctively patriotic service in restoring a devastated village in France. They are buying and will continue to buy Liberty Bonds, they are contributing to the French Orphan Fund, and making garments, etc., for soldiers and sailors. And above all, there is the service of Christianity, which is an especial duty of the D.A.R. and all women at this trying time. As a last thought to the Daughters, Mrs. Howe urged them to hold fast to their faith and trust in God, His love, mercy and justice, continuing to believe, whatever the horrors of this hellish war may be, that 'He, watching over Israel, slumbers not nor sleeps.'

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Fay closed the afternoon session. The social event of the Conference took place

Tuesday evening, when the large and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Holbrook was thrown open to the Daughters, the distinguished guests and State officers receiving with the Regent of Ashuelot Chapter. A delightful entertainment of music and reading was enjoyed. Dainty refreshments were served in the spacious dining-room, followed by a social hour.

The second morning session was called to order by the Regent at 10 o'clock, after which all united in repeating the Lord's Prayer. It was the privilege of the Conference to have as their guests Mrs. George M. Minor, Vice President General of Connecticut and Chairman of the D.A.R. Magazine Committee, and Mrs. John L. Buel, Regent of Connecticut. Mrs.

Minor spoke of the purposes of the magazine and asked for the cooperation of the Daughters. Mrs. Buel deeply impressed and inspired her listeners by her patriotic words. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Ashuelot Chapter for its hearty hospitality.

As the business of the Sixteenth Annual State Conference was finished, the singing of "America" brought to a close a most successful session, the key-note of the meetings being patriotism and service. A luncheon was then served by the ladies of the First Church, after which many of the Daughters enjoyed an auto ride about the city before leaving for their homes.

MRS. FRED C. DEMOND,  
*State Secretary.*

### BOOK REVIEWS

"WASHINGTON, THE MAN OF ACTION." By Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated by Comte J. O. de Breville (JOB). Appleton and Co., New York. \$5 net.

Doubtless no figure of history has been made so inhuman as the result of his biographers' efforts as has George Washington. The first gentleman to write the account of his life possessed a vivid imagination, with the result that the Father of his Country became, in his hands, a figure that was so perfect as to be almost an idol. As Frederick Trevor Hill ably states the case in the foreword to his "Washington, the Man of Action":

"If Washington had elected to act as his own biographer, it is probable that far less would have been written and far more would be known of his real life and character. As it is, however, the number of books concerned with his career is out of all proportion to the amount of information they contain, and the value of such facts as they do record is, only too often, hopelessly impaired by a gross alloy of eulogy and fiction."

Later Mr. Hill says:

"The scholarly research which has done so much to restore the real man to the world is not so familiar to the public as it should be, and it is by no means complete. New letters and documents are being discovered every day. But almost enough has already been unearthed by the able historians who have devoted themselves to this task to give us Washington's own story of his life, for he left a journal, several diaries and *Orderly Books*, and such a wealth of private correspondence and public papers that the volumes containing them now form quite a library by themselves."

Using this material as the basis for his information, Mr. Hill has constructed a life of

the great patriot that brings to our attention the man's intensely human side, his delight in his home and the pleasures of hospitality at Mount Vernon, and also of Washington's pre-eminent efficiency and activity when action was demanded. There is a completeness to the portrait that makes it unique; the general impression given is that of a well-rounded study made by a thorough scholar possessing exceptional ability as a writer.

All the phases of General Washington's career are discussed, from his initial exploits as a surveyor, through his early career as aide to General Braddock in the latter's ill-fated Indian campaign, his marriage and life as a planter in Virginia until he was appointed General of the Continental Army. The Revolutionary War is treated in detail, with a simple, clear account of the strategy of the various campaigns that is very intriguing. Later comes adequate mention of the General's later life as First President of the country, of his final retirement from the stage of public life, and his lamented death.

Nothing that should be in a brief account of Washington's life is omitted from the volume, and there is everywhere a nice balance and sense of proportion maintained between the various parts of the narrative. Always the central figure is alive, a man we might meet and would want to meet, not a frigid, icy statue. Mr. Hill has performed a real service to readers in writing this volume, and no mention of it would be complete without noticing the many excellent illustrations by the celebrated artist, the Comte de Breville (JOB), who has succeeded in catching the spirit of the time and the men he depicts, and whose accuracy in a historical sense is so remarkable.

JOHN L. B. WILLIAMS.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAGE

Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

*Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the MAGAZINE.*

**Query:** Is it desirable for a society to have both a Constitution and By-laws, or may it have only By-laws?

**Answer:** It is entirely optional with the society. The society is the supreme authority, and it would be simpler to have only by-laws. Formerly the more important fundamental rules of a society were made more difficult to amend than the others, and were called the constitution, the less important being called the by-laws, just as the rules, or laws, made by the state were called laws, and those made by a by, a town, were called *by-laws*. But where all the fundamental rules require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, there is nothing gained by separating them into a constitution and by-laws. On the contrary, they can be classified better if not separated. If incorporated the charter corresponds to the constitution, as the charter cannot be amended as easily as the by-laws which include the rest of its fundamental rules. If it is not incorporated the club is under no obligation to divide its fundamental rules, but may require the same notice and the same vote for their amendment, and may call them the constitution or the by-laws as it pleases. By-laws is the more usual term.

**Query:** Is it proper to divide a set of by-laws into articles?

**Answer:** Yes. The word article has many meanings. The Century Dictionary gives eight distinct meanings besides obsolete ones. The fourth one is, "A separate member or portion of anything." This has under it six particular meanings, the second of which is, "A distinct proposition in a connected series." This covers the case of by-laws, regardless of its meaning in law, or botany, or commerce, etc. It is usual to divide by-laws into articles and sections.

**Query:** When the executive board numbers eleven, is three a sufficiently large quorum? When the club numbers two hundred and fifty is five a sufficiently large quorum?

**Answer:** No, to both questions. It is doubt-

ful whether it is ever good policy to have the quorum less than 5 or 6 per cent. of the membership. The quorum of a board is a majority of its members unless the club has authorized a smaller number. It is seldom that a quorum smaller than one-third should be authorized for a board. It is best to have the quorum an even number, because the majority of an even number is the same as that of the next larger number which is always an odd number. Thus, if the quorum of a board is four it is about as safe as if it were five, because in either case it would require three votes to adopt any measure, while with a quorum of four there is a greater probability of having a quorum at every meeting. A club of two hundred and fifty members should have a quorum of not less than twelve, and in most cases it should be larger. A board of eleven should have a quorum of not less than four. The proper size for a quorum of a board depends upon the importance of its duties. Where the board has great responsibilities and power its quorum should be large. The proper size for the quorum of a board depends upon the number that usually attend the meetings when the weather is unfavorable.

**Query:** Can a board delegate its power? In other words, can a board appoint an executive committee?

**Answer:** Not unless it has been authorized to do so by the by-laws of the club. No delegated power can be delegated to others unless authorized by the principal. This is explained on page 207, R. O. R. Of course, a board can appoint a committee to investigate and report to the board, or to carry out something which the board has decided on.

**Query:** Is it necessary to have a motion that nominations close?

**Answer:** No. When the election is by ballot the chairman should announce that "nominations are closed" after she has asked if there were any further nominations, and no more are proposed. See page 97, R. O. R.

**Query:** Should the president leave the chair during an annual election of officers, in case she is a candidate?

**Answer:** No.



## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

TO INSURE ACCURACY IN THE READING OF NAMES AND PROMPTNESS IN PUBLICATION, CHAPTER REPORTS MUST BE TYPEWRITTEN.

EDITOR.

**Old Oak Chapter** (Grafton, Mass.).—The patriarch tree which in its third century still commemorates the American Revolution, stands on Oak Street in the centre of the town in front of the residence of Mr. Frederick L. Farnum, on the estate formerly owned by Mr. Henry Wing, and before him by his father, Philip Wing, Esq.

Somewhat back from the village road is the house upon the site of what was known as the Half Way House, one of those old-time taverns so frequent in the days when the stage coach was practically the only means of travel in New England.

The good landlord's welcome made the tavern most popular in this section and here the village people often gathered for the forming of public opinion and interchange with passing travellers. By the wayside directly in front of the house still stands a white oak tree whose branches arch the highway and reach almost to the house.

Like all white oaks, this tree has a comparatively short trunk and a broad many-branched top rich with heavy foliage.

An idea of the immensity of spread is given in the statement that twelve of its branches are from three to seven feet, forming, in themselves, good-sized trees.

And the trunk which tapers but slightly from the ground to first branches and is without unevenness of growth measures, clear above the bulge of roots, eighteen and one half feet in circumference.

In 1856 the tree was struck by lightning, and while not shattered it was split through the centre, just as a well-directed blow of the axe will split cord wood. A welt which formed over the slit to unite the bark has now by time been nearly effaced.

The age of this tree is unknown, but in 1833 a citizen of this town, Hon. William Brigham, then ninety-six years of age, visited Mr. Philip Wing and said to him: "I want to tell you something that you will always remember. It is that the old oak was a big tree when I was a boy"—which proves the tree has lived in three centuries.

At the alarm from Lexington, 1775, citizens gathered under this tree and at the call, every seventh man was drawn. The war continued and again, under this same tree, every fifth man was marked for his country's service.

Nobly did our forefathers respond. They went forth unflinchingly to battle for the right, that we might be free and independent. So we daughters of American Revolutionary



HISTORICAL WHITE OAK AT GRAFTON, MASS.

The trunk measures 18½ feet in circumference



ancestry, in their honor, inscribe the venerable oak with a bronze tablet which reads:

Under this tree  
before the old tavern  
Patriots of the Community  
gathered to pledge their  
services to the cause of  
American Independence.

On the occasion of dedicating the tablet we were honored by the presence of the late Alfred S. Roe, who made the address. It was also our privilege to receive as guest, Mrs. Jenkins, our then State Regent.

From wood of the old oak the Chapter has received as relics for all time a block and pair of gavels from Mrs. Caroline McC. Farnum, and from Mrs. Lilla Rice Ware a frame for our charter.

December 8, 1917, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Clarence H. Elliot, Old Oak Chapter, celebrated its fifth anniversary, inviting neighboring Chapters.

In the report read on that occasion there were a number of unique items of interest to D. A. R. readers.

Among the patriotic papers on record was Miss Catherine Crosby's account of the Massachusetts woman soldier, Deborah Samson, known in the war as Robert Shurtliff, who rode horseback past the oak on her way to Worcester.

In the interest of local historical roadways the Chapter has been guided over the Indian Trail and Grafton's part of the old post road from Boston to Hartford by Mr. David L. Fiske, S. A. R. a life-long resident. There are sites for important markers on the Happy Hunting Ground of King Philip and on the home lot of Sara Boston, a Nipmuck, the last of her tribe to deed land to the white man.

During the five years the Chapter has established an American Preparedness Association; has sent representatives to each Continental Congress; and has been honored by national appointments of Mrs. Ella Williams Fiske, Historian and Research Committee, and of Past Regent Mrs. Catherine Worcester Warren to the committee on Preservation of Revolutionary Relics.

Perhaps the Chapter's greatest honor came through the enlistment of a member who it is of interest to note claims direct descent from Martin Luther. Miss Gertrude Knowlton, located at Camp Devens, represents our patriotic spirit in the loyal service of country.

ELLA M. WILLIAMS FISKE,  
*Historian.*

#### **La Fayette Memorial Flag Presented.—**

The Maryland Society, under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, presented on Friday, December 14, 1917, to the Library of the University of Maryland, a beautiful American silk flag in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, upon whom this University, during his last visit to this country in 1824, conferred the degree of LL.D.

The ceremony was unusually beautiful though simple, being opened by prayer by the Bishop of Maryland, the Rt. Rev. John Gardner Murray. The gathering was a noticeable one. In the absence of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, his personal representative, Captain Rouvier, was present, also the French officers from Camp Meade. Miss Catherine Barlow, Curator General of our National Museum, and representative men and women from our various patriotic and historical societies were guests of honor.

Dr. Thomas Fell, Provost of the University, and head of St. John's College, Annapolis, gave the address of welcome. Dr. J. H. M. Rowland and Judge Henry D. Harlan, of the University's staff, followed with interesting speeches, Judge Harlan saying that La Fayette was the most honored name on the roll of the University's adopted sons, and that in him was embodied the heroic spirit of France. Mrs. Ruth Lee Biscoe, in her paper entitled "General La Fayette and the University," gave many interesting facts concerning the life here of the French patriot.

Professor B. Merrill Hopkinson led in the singing of our national anthem and the Marseillaise, also giving several solo selections. Captain Rouvier then became the centre of interest, opening his address by saying, "It is for me a great pleasure and honor to be the representative of Ambassador Jusserand, and to bring his greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution—how sweetly 'Daughters of the American Revolution' sounds to a French ear. Of all our allies we love most America. America has paid the debt of her heart—one hundred times more she has given than we ever gave her. You say, 'What can America do for us?' I say rather, 'What can not America do for us?'" After comparing the French equipment at the beginning of the war with what is now at their command, he closed his remarks, saying, "All the nations must combine their resources—you as descendants of Washington—we as descendants of La Fayette and de Grasse—then will we obtain victory. We, the Democracies, are hurled against Autocracy—and we must win—but every man must do his duty for his country."

The flag was then unveiled by Mrs. William

A. Buckingham, chairman of the committee of arrangements and Regent of the John Eager Howard Chapter, the presentation speech being fittingly made by our State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, who said in part, "It is when we remember that our members are descendants of Revolutionary heroes who fought side by side with the gallant troops of France, made possible through the generosity of General La Fayette, it is fitting that we to-day pay tribute to this memory of our patriotic friend."

Then referring to the broad field of activities engaging the Daughters, the State Regent stated that in Maryland the Daughters of the American Revolution lead all other organizations in Red Cross work. She then added: "Our hearts are filled with loving memories when we think of the close associations of our own beloved Washington and La Fayette. As in the days of our great struggle for American independence, so to-day, in the struggle for righteous liberty and the upholding of all that makes life dear and home sacred, we are again fighting side by side with France, and have carried our glorious Star-Spangled Banner to French soil to assist in making this possible, and there the Stars and Stripes will remain until the world is made safe for democracy. I know of no greater tribute that could be paid the memory of General La Fayette than to present the flag of our own dear country—a hallowed, sacred thing, next only to God Himself—and so representing the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution—it is my great privilege and pleasure to present to the Library of the University of Maryland our sacred National emblem. I know you will guard it well and come what may, our first thought will always be the protection of the sanctity of our beautiful 'Star-Spangled Banner.'" Prof. Randolph Winslow received the flag on behalf of the Regents of the University.

With the pronouncing of the benediction by Bishop Murray, the patriotic men and women dispersed, being stirred to deeper consecration and greater sacrifice in the service of country.

ETTA LEGG GALLOWAY,  
*State Editor for Maryland.*

**Tioughnioga Chapter** (Cortland, N. Y.) celebrated its seventeenth birthday, November 13, 1917, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Bennett. The membership is now 104.

The past year has been a very active one. Among the various contributions made was \$148 to the Belgian Relief Fund. A \$100 Liberty Bond has been purchased.

It was through the efforts of the Daughters that the local Chapter of the American Red

Cross was organized, and now the membership is several thousand.

The Chapter is busy with Red Cross work. A box for use in hospital work containing 1,095 pieces has been forwarded. Fifty comfort kits have been made and filled.

A five dollar gold piece is given every year by the Chapter to each of the two pupils in the public schools who attain the highest standing in United States History.

A society of the C. A. R. has been organized with a membership of 25, with Mrs. Earl Bently as leader.

A flag staff was purchased for the Bowlder plot and the C. A. R. furnished the flag.

The Chapter celebrates all the patriotic days in a fitting manner. The Boston Tea Party was a most delightful affair, and was given by one of the Charter members, Mrs. F. J. Doubleday.

A copy of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is kept in the public library.

A room is furnished and maintained in the Cortland County Hospital, also in the Home for Aged Women of Cortland County and The Children's Home.

The regular meetings of the Chapter are held the second Monday in each month.

OLIVE H. PARKER,  
*Historian.*

**The Chanute Chapter** (Chanute, Kansas) with a patriotic regard for the soldiers who had enlisted at Chanute presented to the Mayor and City Commissioners for the city, a large service flag six feet wide by nine feet long with two hundred and sixty stars. The presentation was made at the City Hall, Saturday, January 5th, by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. N. E. Wood, who made special mention of the fact that each star on the flag stood for a volunteer enlisted at Chanute who had, in the strength of his young manhood, offered his life for the defense of his country. The flag was accepted by the Mayor, Mr. J. L. Morrison, and his words of appreciation, as well as those of the Commissioners, Mr. W. M. Gray and Mr. W. F. Sams, showed how highly the gift was valued.

Of the 260 volunteers ninety per cent. were in the service before the enrollment for the draft was made, and the impression prevails that Chanute has more volunteers in the service than any other city of its size in the State.

One hundred and thirty-five of these soldier boys are now at the front in France. Some of them are building the railways and supervising the trains that carry war supplies to the front and are constantly under fire.

These 260 men are represented in seventeen departments of Government service, and are broadly distributed over the world. Some Chanut volunteer may be found in every cantonment of any importance wherever located. They are at Honolulu, on the islands of the seas, on the battleships, in the aviation corps and in the trenches.

The flag was made by a skilled needlewoman of the Chapter. The stars were arranged in the form of a cross which gave the beautiful emblem a double significance. There were two gold stars to represent two brave soldiers gone, who heard without fear and responded to the call of taps Eternal.

This service flag seemed to bring us all into closer partnership in the war, to deepen and intensify our appreciation of the high spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice of our soldier boys.

This large flag is to the city what the small service flag is to the home. As our people see displayed upon the walls of the City Hall the large flag presented by a patriotic women's organization, cherished and cared for by our city officials, it will draw us closer together in a more persistent effort to perform the unusual duties of every patriotic citizen demanded by our country in its stress of war.

**The Katherine Livingston Chapter** (Jacksonville, Fla.) has accomplished a great deal during the past year along charitable lines; having contributed to various philanthropic societies, as follows: Red Cross War Fund, \$30; Infant Welfare Society, \$133.50; War Library Fund, \$5; Jacksonville Chapter American Red Cross, \$300, with which was purchased two life dories and other equipment for the Life Saving Corps.

In addition to the above, we purchased one Liberty Bond, \$50. We also paid for the material for six comfort sets, the knitting of same being done by the various members of the Chapter. When completed, the articles were sent to the men on the Battleship "Florida."

A goodly supply of jelly was contributed for the convalescent soldiers at our Base Hospital and two infirmaries at Camp Johnston.

At the entrance of the United States into the war, when the Naval Militia was stationed at bridges and municipal plants to guard them, midnight lunches were prepared and served to these boys by members of our Chapter. Magazines and stationery were also expressed to those who were located at isolated points.

Our monthly meetings have been well attended. In February, we were instrumental in bringing Mrs. Shepherd W. Foster here to give her lecture on Memorial Continental Hall. We

were very glad to meet Mrs. Foster, having become interested in the work she had been doing in Georgia through the sale of her Revolutionary Readers. Several of these books were purchased by our Chapter and given as prizes in the Annual Essay Contest in the Public Schools of Jacksonville. We have continued the custom several years to stimulate the study of the United States history during the Revolutionary period. All enjoyed Mrs. Foster's lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides.

Flag Day was celebrated by a picnic at the country home of one of our members.

One hundred and eighty-seven books were contributed to the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, for travelling libraries. These books were donated in honor of Mrs. W. S. Jennings, President of the State Federation, and a valued member of the Katherine Livingston Chapter.

The year has been a busy one, and with our increasing membership, we hope to accomplish even more the coming year.

(MRS. W. H.) ALMIRA S. P. BROWN,  
*Historian.*

**Georgia Historic Sites Marked.**—Although the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia during these first eight months of our nation's entrance into the great World War,

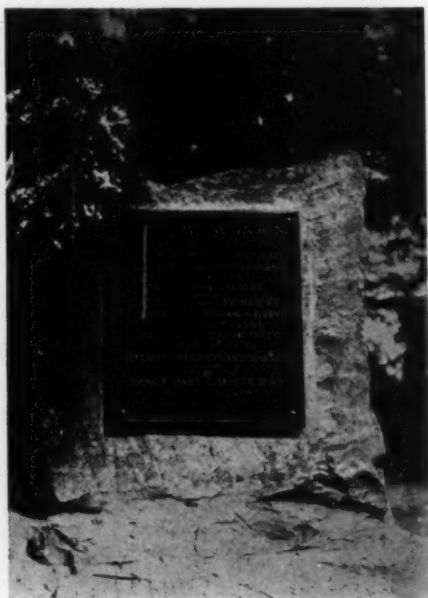


THE MCINTOSH MOUNTING BLOCK

has, under the excellent leadership of our State Regent, Mrs. Howard McCall, devoted much of its time and achieved much in all feminine lines of war activities, it has not neglected other patriotic work. Having our husbands, and our sons enter into the war from which proceeds so much tragedy and suffering, makes

us all the more appreciate what our forefathers did for us in the making of our great State. Therefore, under these circumstances, it gives me much pleasure, as chairman of the State Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments, to record the following historic places marked by Georgia Chapters.

The first has to do with one of the "dead towns" of Georgia. There are a number of these "dead towns" in our State, and though they had a pathetic ending, many of them bear a pathetic place in history. On May 11, 1917, the Lyman Hall Chapter of Waycross, Mrs. J. L. Walker, Regent, unveiled a bronze tablet



FORT WILKINSON MARKER

marking the site of old Tebeanville. With the coming of the railroad into this fertile wire-grass section the town moved down to the station and left old Tebeanville near the outskirts of the thriving town of Waycross.

On May 18 the McIntosh Reserve Chapter of Carrollton had a very interesting unveiling. To begin at the beginning of the tragic tale—In 1825 large portions of the State of Georgia were still in the possession of the Cherokee and Creek Indians. General William McIntosh, a half-breed Indian and fine man, was head chief of the Creek Nation. In February of that year McIntosh signed a treaty which ceded to the State of Georgia all the Creek Indian lands within the boundaries of the State, ex-

cepting one square mile on the Chattahoochee River which was the home place of McIntosh, and became known as "McIntosh Reserve." On April 30th, after the treaty was signed, a party of Creek Indians who had opposed the treaty and warned McIntosh before it was signed that his life should pay for the deed, surrounded the house at midnight, set fire to it and cruelly murdered McIntosh and others. After these intervening years one of the few things left standing on the Reservation was the stone mounting-block used by McIntosh's family whose chief means of travel was by horseback. A short time ago this was removed from the Reservation, carried a few miles to Carrollton and used, for preservation, as the cornerstone in the wall of the new girls' dormitory of the District Agricultural and Mechanical School. The McIntosh Reserve Chapter placed upon it a bronze tablet telling its history, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

Another event of historic interest took place on June 16th, when the Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the ruins of old Fort Wilkinson. Here on January 16, 1802, a treaty of limits was made between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians by which the Creek Indians ceded certain lands to the government. This old fort, of which little is left, protected the lives and property of the settlers when the Ocoee River was the frontier. The site lies three miles to the south of Milledgeville. The presentation to the State was made by the Regent, Mrs. H. D. Allen. The exercises were very interesting, attracting a large crowd.

(MRS. E. A.) RUBY FELDER RAY THOMAS,  
*State Chairman, Historic Sites and  
Monuments Committee.*

#### **Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, O.).**

—Inspiration, induced by the sufferings of war and the desire to help, seems the key to this winter's work of Western Reserve Chapter. It seems as though the very spirit that moved our forefathers to fight the way they fought to establish here upon a new soil a new form of government—"a government for the people and by the people," is the same spirit that is manifesting itself in this generation of patriotic women.

At last June's meeting the Chapter voted to do without refreshments at its afternoon meetings, during the war, so that money, which in times past has gone for things unnecessary, could be used to better advantage. Every hostess is assessed \$2 and this fund is used to buy yarn for knitting. This amount, together with private donations, is nearly \$600, and the

Chapter has completed nearly 500 articles for the Navy.

Western Reserve Chapter has already adopted 25 French orphans and plans are under way to take care of more, making 35 in all, and we are now getting together \$1500, the Chapter's share, for the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

We are especially gratified to know our work among the young boys down in the Haymarket district is bringing forth such wonderful fruits. These boys were brought in from the streets and held together in clubs, and seven of these foreign born, being of age, did not wait to be drafted but volunteered their services to the Stars and Stripes, and have worked their way up, until they have become officers and some are now doing duty upon French soil.

The Chapter has been saddened by the death of one of our charter members, Mrs. John M. Wilcox, who died October 15, 1917.

MRS. RAYMOND H. STILSON,  
*Historian.*

**Deborah Wheelock Chapter** (Uxbridge, Mass.).—It has been a year in which as individuals and as a Chapter we have been awakened to a consciousness of our obligations and have shown a willingness for service as the needs of the hour increased.

The first note was sounded at our meeting in October, when Mrs. Barrett Wendell came to us with her message of "Preparedness," and though some months elapsed, the New Year brought its full fruition. A Committee on Preparedness was appointed and the sum of \$150 was voted for the work of the Committee and for the maintaining at Plum Island or Plattsburg of an Uxbridge boy for a term of military training. (Since these camps were discontinued the entire sum was devoted to the work of the Committee.) It was also voted to prepare and store away First Aid Supplies and offer these, together with the Chapter House, to the town for emergency uses. After investigation the Committee found that surgical dressings were an imperative need and deemed that this would be work easily adapted to the Chapter. Accordingly, early in April, Miss Ethel Jacobs, Red Cross Nurse from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, gave instructions in surgical dressings. The Chapter rooms were rehabilitated to meet the requirements of the Red Cross, the necessary materials and equipment purchased and the making of surgical dressings has been continued one afternoon a week. Our dressings are sent to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital to be sterilized and are then distributed by the Red Cross. One emergency box has been returned

and is kept in our Chapter House for local use.

Aside from the special influence which the nearness to the great war has had, the historian has little of note to record and yet *ex officio* she must mention the common round, the trivial tasks if she would make her Chapter history complete. We have continued the Tea House and Gift Shop for the up-keep of the Chapter House, and as last year we have given the proceeds of one week to the local Samaritan Society. Since a district nurse had been installed the need was less imperative, yet our gift amounted to \$160.

We have continued the distributions of "Guides" among the Poles of the town. We have contributed to the Parent Teacher's Association and have further made it possible for them to institute school gardens with paid supervisors.

Our contributions abroad have been to the Society for the Welfare of Women and Children, to War Relief and as always to the Martha Berry School.

Our excursions have not carried us far from home. In June the Chapter enjoyed an outing to "The Oaks," the quaint home of the Timothy Bigelow Chapter in Worcester, and in November we were invited by the Abigail Barchellar Chapter to meet our State Regent, Mrs. Ellison, at the home of Mrs. Josiah Laselle, in Whitinsville. A Valentine Party in February, at which we entertained those who had furnished our entertainment and had aided us in serving during Samaritan Week, was the last of our purely social pleasures.

The Chapter thus closes a prosperous and happy year. It has a membership of 84 with 6 papers pending.

As your historian, in completing the record of the year and of her office, she feels a thrill of pride in the achievements of the Chapter. It has been a year of splendid accomplishment, a year in which we have seemed to recapture some of the spirit of our fathers who first fought for the freedom of our land.

May it be ours to foster that spirit during the years that are making the world safe for democracy.

CATHERINE SESSIONS,  
*Historian.*

**Oklahoma City Chapter** (Oklahoma) has experienced a busy and prosperous year. Every member has more than done her share and the interest and energy aroused has been wonderful!

Our officers for the year have been: Honorary Regent, Mrs. R. P. Carpenter, Regent, Mrs. W. J. Pettee, Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph Huckins, Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. Bird



Hughes, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Grace Goodrich, Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. Hickam, Registrar, Mrs. T. W. Williamson, Historian, Mrs. Isabel B. Hamilton, Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. G. Chambers. At the first meeting of the year Miss Grace Goodrich resigned and Miss Edith Allen Phelps was elected to fill her place. In December Miss Phelps resigned the office and Mrs. George Greene was elected to fill her place. Our meetings of the year have been well attended and have been interesting. After the business session a program has followed, and then a delightful social hour has been spent with the hostesses and other members.

We have kept up our usual charities this year and have added others. We have continued our scholarship to the Martha Berry School, and sent our regular Christmas box. We gave a Thanksgiving shower to Mrs. Lawler and made a Christmas offering to the Holmes Home of Redeeming Love, and, of course, we are all still interested in the battleship Oklahoma to which we presented flags last year. So this year we subscribed for magazines for the sailors on board that vessel, and received a letter from one of the officers telling how much they appreciated them. Two charities very near to our heart are the adoption of a French baby girl for two years, and a birthday plan for another baby.

But first and foremost we are a patriotic society, and since the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, all our energy, all our enthusiasm, all our ability has been devoted to patriotic work. Under the enthusiastic and able leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Pettee, we have spent our time in Red Cross work, and in raising an emergency fund for all the Oklahoma City units of the National Guard, Company M, Troop B, Field Hospital Corps and the Band.

As a result of special entertainments and of a subscription of \$100 made to our fund by the theatrical association, the emergency fund now amounts to \$797.90. Oklahoma City Chapter has now 148 members. At the May meeting, because of the war, because of the Red Cross work started, etc., the Chapter decided to continue in office all the present officers for next year.

ISABEL B. HAMILTON,  
*Historian.*

**Charity Cook Chapter** (Homer, Mich.).—The first anniversary of the organization of Charity Cook Chapter was on October 28, 1916.

The meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. H. Cortright. The Chapter

had the pleasure of having the State Regent, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of Ann Arbor, as a guest.

Immediately upon her arrival, in company with the Regent, and Mr. and Mrs. George Rising, she visited the cemetery on "Cook's Plains," where she placed wreaths on the graves of Elijah Cook, a "Soldier of the Revolution," and his wife Charity, a "Real Daughter." Their graves were marked with the official D. A. R. markers on June 17, 1916, by Charity Cook Chapter. After their return from the cemetery a luncheon was served, the souvenirs of the occasion being framed copies of the poem "Your Flag and My Flag."

The officers were all re-elected for the coming year except the Secretary, whose absence in California required the election of another, Mrs. Roy Gardner taking her place.

After the business meeting the State Regent then addressed the Chapter, complimenting it on its work during the year, and on being one of four Chapters to have markers unveiled, and the only one in the State to have two marked at the same time, a "Soldier" and a "Real Daughter."

The Chapter was one of six to have a large picture in the magazine.

Mrs. Wait spoke of the different departments of the D. A. R. Society, also of the new enterprises and the appropriations for the same.

She mentioned the surprise that was given her at the Continental Congress in June, of the presentation of 20 feet of new ground adjoining Continental Hall. She was the author of the "Questionnaire" for Michigan, which was later adopted by the National Society. After the meeting adjourned, a reception was given to her by the Regent, who had invited a number of ladies of the town to meet her.

The meetings of the Chapter during the year have been well attended and full of interest. A lecture was given November 18, 1916, at the High School under the auspices of the D. A. R. by Mrs. J. W. Mauck, wife of the President of Hillsdale College, on the "History and Symbolism of the Michigan Flag." After the address, the Regent, in behalf of Charity Cook Chapter, presented each room with a framed picture of the Michigan and United States flags, and gave the primary room a beautiful American flag.

Among other charitable and patriotic work the Chapter contributed \$700 for the war orphans of France, and has taken one girl to support. Her name is Augusta Alirol. The Chapter has also bought yarn for Red Cross work and has met at the rooms for work. The Regent has sold, for the benefit of the Chapter, the books of the Cook histories (Elijah



and wife Charity) to the amount of \$7, and has also sent the "Illustrated History of Homer" to Continental Hall at Washington.

The delegates to the Continental Congress in April, 1917, were the Regent, Mrs. Flint, as alternate. The other delegates were: Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kline, and Mrs. Gardner. The Regent was the only one to attend, and gave a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Congress. The delegates to the State Convention, held at Sagenaw, Mich., October 9-11, were the Regent, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Flint, and Mrs. Allen.

Two members have been admitted during the year: Mrs. John Lyon and Mrs. J. D. Hunter.

We hope the coming year to accomplish much for the benefit of the Society.

(MRS. ALBERT W.) ELLA E. (SMITH) FLINT,  
*Historian.*

**Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter** (Caledonia, N. Y.).—Among the most interesting occasions of Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, D. A. R., for the year 1917 was the ceremonies attendant on the dedication of a boulder in the High School Park in the village of Caledonia, N. Y., on June 13, 1917.

The boulder was placed near the old council elm tree marking the site of one of the famous camping and fishing grounds of the Seneca Indians, near the Springs. The handsome bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

"Site of the Old Elm Council Tree of the Senecas. In Memory and Honor of Gan-e-a-di-ya, Peace Prophet, and other Keepers of the Western Door. This boulder is dedicated by Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, D. A. R., and Daioone-gahno Tribe No. 272, I. O. R. M."

There were quite a number of people present. The program: Patriotic selections by Caledonia Band, the pupils of the high school marched to the grounds singing "America"; brief address by the Chairman, F. W. Walker; invocation, Rev. R. G. Higinbotham.

The Honorary Regent, Mrs. Theron C. Brown, made some very appropriate remarks, preceding the unveiling, which was done by Mariana McKay and Josephine Brown, representing the D. A. R., and Clayton and Merton Hayes, representing the Red Men. Prof. F. C. Shaw accepted the boulder in a brief response; Mrs. B. F. Spraker, State Regent, of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., gave an excellent address. Mrs. Charles Menzie, of Caledonia, N. Y., rendered the song "Your Flag and My Flag." Mrs. A. A. Palmer, Regent of Gan-e-a-di-ya Chapter, read a poem written for the occasion by the Chapter historian, Mrs. A. B. Johnson. The orator

of the day was Arthur C. Parker, of Albany, N. Y., State Archeologist, and a direct descendant of Chief Gan-e-a-di-ya. Mrs. F. F. Dow, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester,



BOULDER ERECTED IN HIGH SCHOOL PARK, CALEDONIA, N. Y., AT THE OLD COUNCIL ELM  
Dedicated to Chief Gan-e-a-di-ya

N. Y., and Ex-District Attorney Coon, of Batavia, N. Y., also made interesting remarks. The "Star Spangled Banner" by the band closed the exercises.

MRS. A. B. JOHNSON,  
*Historian.*

**The Old South Chapter** (Boston, Mass.) celebrated its twenty-first anniversary with a program of exceptional interest, yet in harmony with all patriotic celebrations during these war times, on account of which we held our Chapter meeting as usual in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple.

The Regent, Mrs. Nathan D. Loud, presided, and spoke to the large number of members and guests present, words of congratulation for the Chapter on its many years of service, expressing the hope of even greater success in the future.

The business hour was made interesting by encouraging reports from officers and special committees.

A pleasing occurrence was the presentation of a service flag by the Executive Board which was displayed from the Regent's desk. Many of our Chapter members have given generously of their time and means in the War Relief service; besides this we have voted to omit refreshments and to devote that money in this line.

An honored guest was the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, who presented in an able manner the work planned by the National Board of Management and made an urgent plea for all to fall in line with the large patriotic undertakings of the National Society, D. A. R.

During the literary hour we were delightfully entertained by the quaint dramatic reading of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street" rendered by Virginia Weills, also vocal selections by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hayes, which were enjoyed by all.

Refreshments were served by our Hospitality Committee, Mrs. Samuel Hatch, Chairman.

In prospective of the new year we feel most honored in having the State Regent D. A. R. of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, a former Regent, a member of our Chapter, and we are glad to report that the Old South Chapter ranks first in membership in the city of Boston and third in the State of Massachusetts.

Our Sanctuary of Freedom Society C. A. R. is beginning the year's work with renewed interest.

Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Chairman of the Red Cross, has added much interest and enthusiasm to the monthly reports which show great activity in this line.

Our interest in the "Grande Giambori" held in Hotel Vendome, in aid of the work of the State War Relief Service Committee is shown by electing Mrs. Charles H. Stevens Chairman of the Parcel Post Table.

Special mention should be made as to raising our quota for the large plans of the National Society D. A. R. (the one hundred thousand dollar bond and the rebuilding of the chosen French village). For this, three efficient leaders have been elected, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, and Miss Richardson.

While working for the Red Cross, the War Relief Work, and a scholarship in the Martha Berry School, Georgia, we are not forgetting the importance of food conservation, for we have elected as Chairman Miss Minnie A. Perry.

For Camp Mending, Mrs. J. A. Schneider. Mrs. Charles Hill is Chairman of our

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Patriotism is the keynote of our Chapter, for which our faithful members are working hand in hand.

MINNIE A. PERRY,  
*Historian.*

**The Isaac Hull Chapter, (Salem, Illinois)** was organized July 17, 1915, with nineteen members. Nine of the members tracing to the same ancestor, i.e., Isaac Hull, the Chapter was named in his honor by an unanimous vote.

We obtained our charter March 31, 1916. We have held regular monthly meetings at the homes of the members since the organization, with the exception of July, August and September, when we adjourn through the heated term.

Our programs are miscellaneous, consisting of historical and ancestral papers, select readings and music. We usually serve tea and wafers, which we find promotes sociability.

Last year our programs cost us somewhere near ten dollars. This year we voted to do away with printed programs, and use the money for something better. We have recently held a sale from which we realized almost thirty-five dollars. This enabled us to send the necessary funds to our Treasurer, to care for one French war orphan. Individually we are all members of the Red Cross and are working with that organization.

We have lost several members from transfers, etc., but have gained some new ones: We now number twenty-two, with two sets of applications before the Board for approval, and two more to follow soon.

We have only twelve resident members, and most of them cannot do much work that would add to our funds. So the burden of that part of it falls upon three or four members; but all are interested and all contribute in some way. Among so small a number to select from there is not much choice for officers. The same ones were re-elected last year. There is no fight for an office. It is a question of "who will take it?"

(Mrs. C. E.) LULU HAMMOND HULL,  
*Regent.*

**Au-ly-Ou-let Chapter, (Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.)**, was organized on March 10, 1915.

The town was named for Temple Franklin, a son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Our Chapter chose for its name Au-ly-Ou-let, the old Indian name for the beautiful stream of water which flows on the western side of the village, said to signify leafy waters,

from the abundance of maple leaves which fall into the stream in autumn.

Another tradition says, the word Au-ly-Oulet, meant a voice that continues.

The Dutch settlers in their attempt to pronounce the Indian name made it Oolehoudt; and later the English pronunciation gave the present musical Ouleout, a name well loved by admirers of the voice that continues.

History tells us the Indians were believed to be a part of the Delaware tribe who inhabited this valley.

It is said that an Indian settlement or encampment was located near here, and arrowheads and other Indian relics have been found, proving that such an encampment actually existed.

It seemed to have been a favorite resort of the various tribes of Indians who roamed, hunting over its hills and fishing along the banks of the Au-ly-ou-let.

At our organization twenty descendants of Revolutionary ancestors were enrolled as Chapter members. Our work has been much handicapped on account of the illness of the Regent during these two years. However, there is much interest and loyalty manifested among our members. The monthly meetings are mostly literary in their character, our programs are arranged in the year-book. The first year we took up the study of the early history of Franklin, and Delaware County. This year we have had patriotic readings, excellent papers on various Revolutionary topics and quotations from noted Americans in response to roll-call.

One of our first efforts will be to search for the unmarked localities of patriots' graves in the cemeteries of our village, and mark them.

A special committee has been appointed to look after the placing of the flag codes in our village union school as well as in the outlying district schools.

We have contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, also to the President General's chair, presented in her honor at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. Our first annual picnic was held at the delightful home of one of our charter members located near the site of the first church (Baptist) built in Franklin. The old cemetery, formerly the church yard, is still in existence. At the Flag Day Picnic this year not only were the usual picnic features well arranged, but one of our out-of-town members being present, she gave an interesting paper, entitled "Around the Campfires During the Revolution." We celebrated our first anniversary at the home of a member, when in addition to our members a large number of those who are eligible to membership, and a few others were invited. The literary program

was calculated to show some of the reasons for the existence of our order, and was interspersed by fine music. The refreshments consisted of a Colonial supper. We were represented by a delegate to the State Conference at Albany last fall. The inspiration she received there was passed on to the Chapter in her report and during the coming year we hope to work more actively along the lines of patriotic endeavor for which we were organized.

(MRS. EDSON C.) FLORA M. STEWART,  
*Historian.*

**Ponce de Leon Chapter** (Winter Haven, Florida). Great had been the desire and long and strenuous the task which our beloved Regent, Mrs. W. H. Hickok, took upon herself to organize a Chapter in our little "city of a hundred lakes." This was finally accomplished and we gathered in her home March 16, 1916, for organization by the State Regent, Mrs. Melville W. Carruth, of Tampa. Since then we have held monthly meetings, except during our long summers—longer by far than in the North.

April 8, 1916, King Albert's birthday was observed as Tag Day. The day following the loose collection in the Presbyterian Church was given to our Chapter. The proceeds from both were forwarded to the Belgian sufferers.

Our first anniversary was celebrated by an old-fashioned supper at the home of our Regent. Toasts, music, stories, etc., filled the pleasant but all too short evening.

In April, 1917, a first and a second prize were offered in both the seventh and eighth grades of our school for the best historical essays.

We have made a contribution to our local Red Cross. Recently we have been glad to give toward the rebuilding and equipping of Tilloloy, in France, in which all our loyal Daughters are interested.

During our first year we had no definite literary programs for our meetings. This year, however, we have a program, type-written and home-made—thereby conserving (a great word in these times) the resources of our treasury. We are to have papers each month. The first paper on Ponce de Leon, by Mrs. Hickok, was most entertaining and instructive. People rarely think of romance in connection with that old explorer. In this paper, however, we learned that the real reason for his desire to find the "Fountain of Youth" was that he might become young enough to marry a beautiful Spanish heiress.

The other subjects for our papers are "Under the Red Cross Flag," Maryland with sketches of three patriotic songs, Virginia and sketch of famous Virginia men, National High-

ways (Oregon Trail, Santa Fé Trail, Dixie and Lincoln), Massachusetts with sketch of Benjamin Franklin and Parkman, and New York in American wars, with special emphasis on Saratoga.

Central Florida is comparatively a new country and there is not much that we know of, in this locality, of historic interest. An old Indian mound has been opened—not by the Daughters but by the owners of the land. Some human bones, etc., were found.

As we are approaching our second anniversary we feel quite encouraged and know that all members will prove themselves not only true and loyal Daughters of our country but worthy descendants of those who lived and died to make us free.

MARY FRANCES BYINGTON,  
*Historian.*

**Wilderness Road Chapter** (Wytheville, Va.) was organized at the home of Mrs. H. M. Heuser, December 29, 1915, with sixteen Charter Members. Mrs. H. M. Heuser having been appointed Regent by Mrs. J. F. Maupin, State Regent, selected the following officers to serve one term, namely: Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. Johnson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Davidson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Crockett; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. W. Browning; Registrar, Mrs. G. C. Williams; Chaplain, Mrs. S. S. Stephens; Genealogist, Miss Elmira Davidson; Historian, Miss Wilhelmina Heuser.

Mesdames M. H. Davidson, S. E. Crockett, J. F. Johnson, G. C. Williams and Miss Wilhelmina Heuser drew up the By-Laws and prepared the program for the incoming year.

"Wilderness Road" was unanimously voted to be a fitting name, as that famous thoroughfare passes through Wythe County, and constitutes our main street.

Our first two years' work has been useful, instructive and interesting. Adhering closely to our foundation principle—a definite objective to strive for, reverence and love for our country and its founders—has created unity and a helpful spirit.

The main objective for the first year was the starting of a fund for marking "Wilderness Road," or trail. A committee composed of Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Miss Lorena Stone and Miss Elmira Davidson decided to hold a bazaar for this purpose. We realized \$65.00 from the venture, which with the amount in the treasury, enabled us, after buying our charter and meeting all necessary expenditures to contribute \$4.00 to Memorial Continental Fund, \$5.00 to Memorial Continental Hall, \$3.00 to Richmond Memorial Tablet to Virginia Signers, and to purchase a \$100.00 Liberty Bond.

Our Program Committee selected a series of subjects that revived interest in and gave a keen appreciative enjoyment of historical events and personages, each discussion and paper being a real gem worthy of a setting in our "Historical Memorial."

After meeting all obligations during 1917 we donated \$2.50 toward a school flag, \$1.00 per year was voted to be given to Virginia's real daughter, \$10.50 for expenses to State Convention.

Since October, 1917, we have been giving \$5.00 per month to Red Cross work, and besides this regular donation recently gave \$15.00 to our local auxiliary. We have adopted a soldier at Camp Lee, sending him and two other men Christmas boxes, and have sent the following knitted garments to "our soldier" and other men at Camp Lee, or Somewhere in France, ten sweaters, three helmets, thirteen pairs of socks, two pairs of wristlets and two mufflers.

WILHELMINA HEUSER,  
*Historian.*

## THE EDITOR'S DESK

The D.A.R. MAGAZINE is in the market for valuable historical articles from 500 to 5000 words in length; photographs of historic subjects and events also purchased. Payment is made upon acceptance.

The Editor will not be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts. Manuscripts *must* be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelopes to insure their return. Unacceptable manuscripts are returned within three weeks.

## GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

### ANSWERS.

3233. GETTYS.—James Moore and Isabella Gettys, married May 1, 1781.

Samuel, b Feb. 25, 1782; Isabella, b Jan. 23, 1784; James Hambleton, b July 27, 1785; Nancy, b Apr. 20, 1787; Bettie, b Jan. 24, 1789; Hannah, b Dec. 1, 1790; Mary, b Sept. 26, 1792. James Hambleton Moore and Sarah Beatty Stull (born 1792) married May 26, 1812.

Isabella G., b Mar. 21, 1813; Emily Stull, b Apr. 20, 1813; Oscar Fitzallen b Jan. 27, 1817; Hambleton, b Apr. 9, 1819; Daniel Stull, b Mar. 8, 1821; Maria Sophia, b May 22, 1823; James Rose, b Sept. 6, 1825; Samuel Gettys, b Sept. 5, 1827; Nancy Elizabeth, b Nov. 6, 1828; Amanda Melvina, b Mar. 8, 1831; Wm. Cook, b Nov. 13, 1832; Sarah Matilda, b Apr. 8, 1834.

I have other information in regard to these, but don't know that it is of interest other than to show the names (married John Piatt Pell—my grandfather).

(This was on a sheet of paper with this notation "Extracted from an old English Bible printed Scotland, 1785.")

Family gossip has it that John Hambleton and Wm. Moore, of Virginia, were mixed up some way or other in this family, just how, no one seems to know.

James Hambleton Moore is the only child of James Moore and Isabella Gettys of whom we have any information. He was living in Washington County, Pa., in 1814 and died in Ravenswood, or near, West Virginia, about 1867.

I assume that Isabella Gettys was a daughter of Mrs. Isabella Gettys and sister of General James Gettys, of Gettysburg, Pa. And I am wondering about Samuel Gettys of whom mention is made as late as 1783 in York County, Pa. Reports of Taxable property, also Samuel Gettys's Tavern. Mrs. Isabella Gettys and her son died in 1815.

Pennsylvania seems to be the only State in which I can find much mention of the name

Gettys—Gettis—Getty—York and Cumberland Counties.

There is also a Samuel Gettis mentioned as Private—York County Militia.—*Nellie M. Pell*, 139 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind.

5156. MARQUIS.—John A. Marquis, D.D., L.L.D. Dr. John A. Marquis, born on a farm near Cross Creek Village vicinity of Burgetts-town, Washington County, Pennsylvania, is a representative of the old Colonial families of Huguenot lineage, the 1st of the name in America was William Marquis, who settled in Virginia, 1720.

John Marquis the great-grandfather of Doctor Marquis was a Colonial scout and served as a soldier in what is known as Lord Dunmore's war, 1774-1775. About that time the family moved to Pennsylvania. John Marquis was one of the pioneers of that State, who fought the Indians during the Revolutionary War. His son, John Marquis, Jr., was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania; at the time of the second war with England, he served under General William Henry Harrison. He was the father of James Vaggert Marquis, who was born at the old homestead in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1911. He lived, age 85.

He was a farmer, and his wife was Mary Buchel. His family included John Marquis, of this review. On 1st, September, 1896, he married Martha Neilson, a daughter of John (Sarah Miller) Neilson. The father came from Larne, Ireland, etc., 1905. John Marquis was pastor of first Presbyterian Church at Beaver, Pennsylvania, four years, 1909. President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Linn. Co., 1898, he was trustee of Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania, etc.

I believe the McNary genealogy contains some Marquis family data.—*Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood*, State Center, Iowa, Box 123.

5167. LASSWELL-LONG.—I am descended



from the Longs of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. My great-grandfather, Samuel Long, came from Georgia, about 1787, and had sons named James, Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph, and daughters, Anne and Polly.

A brother Joseph came with him. I have located the grave of James Long, Sr., in Pennsylvania, who died in 1820, at the age of 72, born 1748. My great-grandfather was born 1753 and I wonder if they could be brothers. I do not know the parents of Samuel Long.

My grandfather was James. I will appreciate anything you can tell me of the Longs. All my ancestors are from Virginia except this line.—*Mrs. I. G. S.*, 443 Heard St., Elberton, Ga.

5168. PALMER.—Wheelers, History of Stonington, Conn., gives birth of Submit Palmer as January 12, 1745, a daughter of Nehemiah Palmer and wife Submit Palmer. Nehemiah, born April 9, 1702, died July 25, 1762, married April 29, 1736; wife born May 3, 1718, died January 29, 1793.

Their daughter Submit married Samuel Chesbro, a son of Joseph Chesbro and wife, Mrs. Thankful (Hinckley) Thompson, January 10, 1765. Samuel, born September 9, 1811. He died December 12, 1835. Children, Jesse, Thankful, Elias, Ezra, Simeon, Reuben, Lois, Sarah, Submit, Joseph, Rhoda, Mercy and Samuel.—*Mrs. E. J. Kling*, Nevada, Missouri.

5168. PALMER.—One Benjamin Palmer, son of Enoch Palmer and Jemina Moore, served three years in Colonel P. B. Bradley's Regiment of Connecticut Troops.

R File 7907, Revolutionary War, it is stated that Benjamin Palmer resided in Winsted Society town of Winchester, Litchfield County, Conn., where he enlisted January 1, 1777. That he married in Winsted Society, Sarah Moore, daughter of William Moore of Southwick, Mass.

They had six children, Benjamin, Susan, who died prior to 1851, Reuben, Leman, Sally, wife of Leverett Jackway, and Norman, sixty years of age in 1851.

Benjamin Palmer died at Cornwall, Conn., in October, 1812, aged 67 years, his widow Sarah died in Winsted Society in the fall of 1835.

On September 8, 1851, Sally Jackway, of Winchester, Conn., and Norman Palmer, of Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, applied for the pension, which might have been due on account of the services of their father, Benjamin Palmer, but the claim was never allowed, for the reason that the soldier died in 1812, prior to the passage of any act of Congress granting pension for service in the Revolutionary War, therefore the children had no title.

Leman Palmer, son of Benjamin Palmer, married Hannah Johnson, daughter of Levi Johnson (son of Timothy Johnson, who was Revolutionary Soldier).—*Mrs. Joseph F. Porter*, Davenport, Iowa.

5172. HINCKLEY.—My father is direct descendant in a male line from Samuel Hinckley, of Sandwich, Kent County, England. He came to Boston with his wife Sarah, and four children, on the ship "Hercules," in March, 1635.

He was granted a large tract of land on Cape Cod, by King George, and settled there. One of his sons, Thomas, became Governor of Plymouth Colony. A member of our family writes me, "From him, you and I and all the Hinckleys in the 'New World' descended." Coming down the line to 1751, I note Enoch, born March 17, or 27, 1751, of Barnstade, Mass., married Mercy Crocker, born October 28, 1757, died March 14, 1835, at Marstons Mills, Mass. Enoch died at Marstons Mills on November 29, 1842.

He has a Revolutionary War record. I do not see a Mercy listed among his children, but Miss Elizabeth A. Mason, 61 Jay St., New London, Conn., might be able to give you data on another branch of the same family.—*Mrs. Sylvan George Cohn*, Pendleton, Oregon.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Information wanted of Crawford family. Mrs. Charles T. Moore, the organizing Regent of Queen Alligrippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, was a descendant of Effie Crawford, daughter of Colonel Crawford of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Moore is dead, but she has two children or three living, who are members of the Children's Society, McKeesport. Her mother is also living. Mrs. Davis, Sarah, I think is her name. If you would but write to or have E. M. M. write to Miss May Robbins, Robbins Station, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, she might be able to get E. M. M. in touch with Mrs. Davis, I don't know her address. Miss Robbins is or was Regent of Queen Alligrippa Chapter, McKeesport, Pa. She or Miss Emily Evans Tassey of the same Chapter could give every assistance. Miss Tassey is the best to help, but for the life of me I can't find her address.

Mrs. Davis is or was a member of Queen Alligrippa Chapter. Miss Tassey is related to the Rowlands.

I am interested in this Query about the Crawfords. My great-great grandfather was Gilson, of Fort Gilson, New Derry, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. For the third time married a Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford.

Our people used to visit these Gilsons. I always thought that is where I got my Effie,



for it isn't a family name among any of our kin. Hoping this will reach and assist E. M. M.

Can I have the address of the Editor of the Patriotic Marylander? I am a descendant of the Maryland Whitacre's and have some things in my possession that she might like to have.—*Mrs. Effie Whitaker Teemer*, Lorain, Ohio.

5177. MADAME JUMEL HOUSE.—There is a fine article, "Some D. A. R. Homes," in March, 1917, which gives interesting sketch of the "Madame Jumel House," on page 148.—*Mrs. Quella D. Smith*, 533 Warren St., Hudson, New York.

5182. CREWS.—David Crews, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky.

David Crews is my Revolutionary Ancestor. He came from England to Virginia and was buried at Foxtown, Kentucky.—*Mrs. John Scholl*, 610 West Maple Avenue, Independence, Missouri.

5085. LOTT.—I am a descendant of Jeremiah Lott and I find by looking over the records I have of the Lott family, that he was descended from Henry Lott, although there is a Peter Lott spoken of, that I think must have been the father of Henry. Your record of Jeremiah is correct; my grandfather had a son Henry and it seems to be a family name.

The family was from Flatbush, Long Island, died and buried there.—*Mrs. Anna R. MacLean*, Hackettstown, Warren County, New Jersey.

6003. TYLER-HOSKINS.—The Hoskins family of Virginia and Kentucky:

John Hoskins and his son, Samuel Hoskins, settled in King and Queen County, Va., in the year 1738. They had a grant of 1430 acres of land. This estate was situated near the Rappahannock River and was called "Mt. Pleasant." This was an old Colonial style of home and was located on a high hill. It was destroyed by fire before the Civil War.

Samuel Hoskins, son of John Hoskins, died December 7, 1772. He left two sons: Robert Hoskins (great-grandfather of Mrs. Betsy Montague). John Hoskins. He inherited the family estate of "Mt. Pleasant." Was a Colonel in the War of the Revolution. Was born March 22, 1751, died December 19, 1813. Married September, 1778, to Elizabeth Chaney, who was born April 11, 1760, died 1825. Their children were:

(1) Thomas Hoskins, b Oct. 17, 1779, d Oct. 13, 1836, m Feb. 9, 1809, to Ann Edmunds Buckner, b Nov. 28, 1785; d Jan. 1864. Thomas Hoskins' estate was called "Holly Springs." It was a part of the "Mt. Pleasant" estate and consisted of 2,000 acres. It is still owned by his descendants.

(2) Elizabeth Hoskins \* b Aug. 30, 1781, married Judge Spencer Roane who after her death married a daughter of Patrick Henry.

(3) Dr. John Hoskins, b Jan. 6, 1783, d Nov. 25, 1823, m Lucy Ruffin. Had one child, a girl who died.

(4) William (emigrated to Ky. 1801), b Dec. 25, 1784, d Dec. 27, 1862, in Garrard County, Ky. Buried in Danville, Ky., m Sept. 14, 1815, to Elizabeth Bright, daughter of Margaret Smith and James Bright, b Aug. 10, 1791, in Montgomery Co., Va., d Oct. 17, 1864, buried in Danville, Ky.

(5) Dolly, b Aug. 22, 1787. Married Maj. Robert Ruffin who fell at the battle of the River Raisin. Left no children.

(6) George, b Nov. 22, 1789, married Katharine Montague. He inherited the old estate "Mt. Pleasant" in King and Queen County, Va., situated near Tappahannock on the Rappahannock River.

The Hoskins of Kentucky:

William Hoskins, b Dec. 25, 1784, d Dec. 27, 1862, in King and Queen County, Va. Came to Kentucky in 1801. Married Sept. 14, 1815, to Elizabeth Bright, b Aug. 10, 1791, d Oct. 17, 1864. Their children were:

(1) Mary, b Nov. 16, 1816, d Aug. 18, 1875, m Sept. 18, 1832, to Samuel Mullins. William Hoskins Mullins, b 1835, m Miss Walker. Elizabeth Hoskins Mullins, b 1838. George Gatewood Mullins, b 1841, April 1st, m Miss Sparr; Mary, Mrs. Ainslie. Robert Miller Mullins, b 1843. Hallie, b 1846, m Mr. Stone; Lillie, Mat. Mattie, b 1848, m Mr. Booth.

(2) John Smith Hoskins, b May 17, 1828, died Aug. 15, 1887, m Dec. 11, 1838, to Maria Yearby, of Arkansas. Wm. French Hoskins, b Dec. 24, 1839. Adelia m Mr. Mcbreyer, Maude m Buckner Bright, Marie m —; Burdette, Musa, Bessie, Yearby. Laura m Erwin; Robert Ruffin m Miss Bright; John m Miss Terry; Sallie m McElroy; Oscar, Yearby, B.

(3) Lucy Ruffin Hoskins—Sept. 30, 1819—Oct. 1, 1835, to Robert Ruckner Miller (grandson of Capt. John Smith). Wm. Buckner Miller. Jane Elizabeth Miller, b May 10, 1841, m Mr. Kenner. Mattie M. Oglesby. Richard. Robert Emmet Miller. Albert.

(4) Elizabeth Chaney Vass Hoskins, b Apr. 22, 1822, m Oct. 1, 1869, to James Farris. No children.

(5) Margaret Patton Hoskins, b Dec. 24, 1824, d July 8, 1909, m Feb. 11, 1840, to Richard Robinson. (1) Mary Eliza, b Apr. 18, 1841,

\* Elizabeth Hoskins was the second wife of Judge Spencer Roane, instead of being the first wife.

m Sept. 3, 1856, to Geo. Henry Dobyns, of Holly Springs, Va., son of Geo. Henry and Judith Elizabeth Hoskins Dobyns. Richard Robinson Dobyns, b June, 1859. (2) Maggie, b July 26, 1855, m Oct. 20, 1879, to Robert Harding. Margaret, b March 9, 1897. (3) William Hoskins Robinson, b Aug. 26, 1861, m Nannie Bright.

(6) William Anderson Hoskins, b Nov. 29, 1826, d Oct. 20, 1897, m April 16, 1846 to Frances James, b Aug. 8, 1828, d Aug. 8, 1886. Their children: (1) Mattie, b Jan. 15, 1847, d July 20, 1902, m Dec. 21, 1865, to Col. Ray Collier, b Nov. 20, 1840, d Jan. 22, 1904. (a) Roberta, b Aug. 25, 1867, m Dec. 6, 1886, to Robert Elkin, b Sept. 12, 1866. Dan Collier Elkin, b March 26, 1893. Graduated Lancaster High School, 1909, graduated from Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1912, graduated from Yale University, 1916. (b) William Hoskins Collier, b March 17, 1870, m Mrs. Nellie Roberts. (c) Frances, b Sept. 29, 1873, m June 10, 1902, to Joseph E. Robinson. (2) Lou Patton Hoskins, b Feb. 9, 1849, m 1st, Isaac Moon Anderson, Feb. 9, 1870. 2nd, Wilburn Morriss. (a) Graham Anderson m 1st, Miss Kern. 2nd, Miss Thomas. Wm. Graham Anderson, Jr. (b) Frances Morriss, b May 29, 1879, m to Walter S. Allen. Walter S. Allen, Jr., b Aug. 25, Eugene Wilburn Allen b. (c) Alfred Hicks Morriss, b Nov. 24, 1881. (d) James Chism Morriss, b Oct. 4, 1884. (3) Judith Bright Hoskins, b Oct. 28, 1853, m Sept. 30, 1874, to Dr. John D. White. (a) Frank Burton White, b Oct. 9, 1881, d March 1, 1906. (b) John D. White, b May 29, 1884. (4) Ida Frances Hoskins, b Feb. 15, 1859, m June, 1894, to Dr. Francis Mitchell Grace. (a) Wm. Maurice Grace, b May, 1895. (b) Francis Mitchell Grace, b Oct. 20, 1897. (c) Judith Collier Grace, b Feb. 27, 1899. (d) Janie Fermine Grace, b Feb. 14, 1901. (5) Wm. Maurice Hoskins, b Apr. 15, 1872, d Nov. 16, 1911, at Sarasota, Fla., interned in Danville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1911, m June 15, 1897, to Anna Wilson. (a) Wm. Maurice Hoskins, b Dec. 1, 1900. (b) Joseph Wilson Hoskins, b Aug. 1906.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. E. Robinson, Lancaster, Ky.

## QUERIES

6064. (3) CARGYLE (CARGILE)-RUNNO.—James Cargyle was the son of a Scotchman, an early Georgia colonist. At Revolution period immediately after the war, the family were in Oglethorpe and Green Counties. The descendants of John lived in Jasper and Butts Counties, Georgia. Charles, the son of John, lived in Jasper County, and was the

father of Catharine (Kitty) who married John W. Burney and of John Runno who married Mary, the daughter of John Harvie Marks.

John Cargyle's wife was Catharine Runno, of French ancestry, and some members of her family also lived in Jasper County, Georgia. Her ancestry and parentage desired.

John Cargyle is listed with Georgia troops and it is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State that he drew land for Revolutionary service. Names of his children requested, together with required data to establish D. A. R. eligibility.—A. S. F.

6064. (4) ROGERS-BAKER.—Ann Rogers, born 1774, Granville County, North Carolina, had a brother Sion Rogers, of Wake County, North Carolina. Her mother was Miss Baker. She married James McDaniel, born 1762, a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted in Granville County.

Please give the full name of her father and her mother, and all data required for D. A. R. eligibility. Please indicate her Rogers-Baker lineage, if not her immediate parentage. One Sion Rogers was member of Congress, Raleigh District, 1853.—A. S. F.

6064. (5) McDONALD (McDANIEL) BUSH.—Alexander McDonald (McDaniel) father of James McDaniel, born 1762, was an active man in 1790 and had Revolutionary service. Until the Revolutionary War period, he was of the Cape Fear Colony, Cross Creeks (near Fayetteville) having been born there. Feeling no personal obligation to the House of Hanover, he left that community and went to Granville County. His wife was Miss Bush. Her parents were buried in Old Trinity Church Yard, New York City. Proof of his service and required dates requested.

His father was the immigrant, Isle of Skye, and is said to have built the very first Mill at Cross Creeks, hastily covering it with pine bark. Our recorded dates is "1740 about." This man may have been active at Revolution period.

What was his name? General information asked. Our family tradition runs back of the history of that community as given by Wheeler and others. Somewhere, I think I have seen the statement that when (1747) Neal McNeal came to buy land, he came to kinsmen and friends already on this Cape Fear. What of this?—A. S. F.

6065. SMITH-WRIGHT.—Early history of Captain Smith requested. Who, as the story was told to me years ago by my mother, had three daughters, namely, Susan, Ann and Elizabeth; he being a sea-faring man. English nationality; owned three sailing vessels, named for his daughters. My great-great-grandfather

Wright, of Staunton, Virginia, married one of these daughters and raised a family calling one daughter Elizabeth. Who married Merion Ross, of Troy, Mo., about 1818? Of this union, Ann Smith Ross was the eldest daughter and married Christopher Lawson Carter in 1840. My mother was led to believe our early ancestors were in the Revolution. So any data or information regarding this Captain Smith and his family in late years would be greatly appreciated. Also any history of Wright family, of Staunton, Virginia.—M. C. D.

6066. (1) BUCHANAN.—William Buchanan in 1764 married Isabelle Montgomery, of Augusta County, Virginia. Who were his parents?—H. G. M.

6066. (2) BOYD-WALLACE.—Who were the parents of Esther Boyd who married Robert Wallace; died 1812? Was she the daughter of Robert Boyd and Eleanor Porterfield? All of Augusta County, Virginia.—H. G. M.

6066. (3) GRAHAM-COOPER.—Wanted to know the parents of Andrew Graham and also of his wife who was widow Cooper. Both of Augusta County, Virginia.—H. G. M.

6067. (1) HUTCHINGS-BULLARD.—Smith Hutchings came from England originally. He lived in the Carolinas and possibly later in East Tennessee. He is supposed to have been with General Marion's army during the Revolution. He married a Bullard and died July 20, 1824. Information desired.—C. B. H.

6067. (2) HUTCHINGS-LINVILLE.—John Hutchings, son of Smith H., lived in East Tennessee. Married Elizabeth Linville. Moved to Missouri, between 1815 and 1820.—C. B. H.

6067. (3) HUTCHINGS-FULKERSON.—David Hutchings, son, of John H., born in East Tennessee, in 1808. Married Rebecca Fulkerson at Independence, Mo., in 1830.

Any information leading to proof of Revolutionary service of these or their ancestors will be greatly appreciated.—C. R. H.

6068. DAWSON.—Who was Captain Robert Dayne Dawson, where born and who were his parents? We are trying to find the name of the father of Isaac Dawson, who was born October 25, 1773, married Sicha Williams, September 24, 1792; died October 1824. Was born on the banks of Potomac in Virginia near Harper's Ferry.—J. E. K.

6068. (1) MCKAY.—Wanted names of parents of Frances Sina McKay, born 1767 in Delaware; married Simon Semans, 1791, Kent County, Maryland.—E. W. S.

6068. (2) HASTINGS.—Wanted general and Revolutionary data of parents and grand-parents of Hannah Hastings, born January 14, 1813, in Highland County, Ohio, married George Washington Semans, March 24, 1831.—W. E. S.

6068. (3) BROWN.—Ellis lines of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. William Brown, Sen., when about 40, married a widow named Dougherty. They were buried in Ohio. William Brown, Junior, married Susan Ellis and moved from Dunbar, Pennsylvania, to Williams County, Ohio. William Brown, Sen., crossed the ocean from Ireland, with his parents when a child and had a brother Alexander buried at sea (we've been told).

Who were the parents, and did either father or son serve in the Revolution.—W. E. S.

6068. (4) ELLIS.—Susan Ellis, daughter of Thomas Ellis, a Presbyterian preacher, lived in Dunbar, Pennsylvania, married (2) one wife we think was Mary Foster. Susan had a brother Greer.

There was a William Ellis who married Rebecca Collins, May 14, 1748. Pennsylvania Marriages, vol. 2.

Was he the father of Thomas and did either of them serve in the Revolution? Please give genealogical data. Would like to correspond with Brown and Ellis descendants.—W. E. S.



## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting, Friday, January 25, 1918

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters, and also for the printing and sending out of proposed amendments, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, at 3:25 P.M., Friday, January 25, 1918.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Miss Barlow; *State Regent*, Mrs. Brumbaugh; *State Vice Regent*, Mrs. Phillips.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of the coming of the new year since the last meeting of the Board, of the signification of January, taken from the old Greek god Janus, whose motto was the gateway, facing to the east and to the west, where he might look back and look forward—not unlike the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which, founded in memory of the spirit of its ancestors and their valiant service in the making of a democracy, is now prepared for active service in the struggle for the larger democracy. The Chaplain General urged that though the hearts of all were filled with unusual turmoil they lose not their faith. Following the reading of excerpts from the prayer which Mr. Sunday offered in the House of Representatives, the members of the Board joined with the Chaplain General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

It being necessary for Mrs. Fletcher to leave early, she was given permission to present her report at this time.

### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Virginia Boyd Henry, Hope, Arkansas; Mrs. Frances Gurley Adams Coulson, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Mrs. Mary Lilian Griffith, Harlan, Iowa; Mrs. Miriam Robinson Dingley, South

Braintree, Mass.; Miss Ruth G. Oliver, Cohocton, N. Y.; Mrs. Annette Jones, Greenville, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Day Jones, Dayton, Washington; and Mrs. Adelia Switzler Ferrell, Sunnyside, Washington.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Nellie J. Baker, Rogers, and Mrs. Bessie James, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Mrs. Minnie E. Lord Babcock, San Jose, Cal.; Mrs. Sarah J. Perry Klein, Colchester, Conn.; Mrs. Martha Underwood Twitty, Pelham, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret Sheffield Kehoe Morgan, Clay Center, Kans.; Mrs. Elinor G. Murphey Smith, Crete, Neb.; and Mrs. Josephine McCall Hawkins, Huntingdon, Tenn.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Martha Underwood Twitty, Pelham, Ga.; Miss Abby Harlan Jewett, Laconia, N. H., and Mrs. Elinor G. Murphey Smith, Crete, Neb.

The official disbandment of the following Chapters is requested: West Point Chapter, of New York City, N. Y., and the John J. Waldo Chapter, of Salem, West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted.*

Miss Grace M. Pierce stated that those who were present at the last Board meeting would recall that the State Regent of Pennsylvania asked that whatever was done by the Board in the way of resolutions in memory of Miss Denniston might be in her charge, and Mrs. Cook was therefore made chairman of a committee to draw up these resolutions. About two weeks before the meeting Mrs. Cook called up Miss Pierce over the long distance phone, stating that she found it to be impossible for her to be present at the meeting, requesting that Miss Crowell and Miss Pierce (the other two members of the committee) prepare the resolutions and introduce them, and therefore in compliance with that request Miss Pierce presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom having taken from us our beloved friend and co-worker, Eliza Olver Denniston, who had served the National Society so faithfully for three years as Editor of our Magazine, and later as the personal secretary of the President General:

AND, WHEREAS, We of the National Board of Management feeling her loss as keenly as we do, in appreciation of her strong personality, her rare executive ability, her enthusiasm in the work of our Society, and her unfaltering loyalty to its interests, do desire by these resolutions to express in some degree our sympathy to her sorrowing mother and sister, to the President General, to the National Society, and to the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., for the irreparable loss which her absence has brought upon them.

While words but impotently express the sadness which we feel personally, and the sympathy which goes out from our hearts, we trust in the tender Fatherhood of God, in whom alone are the issues of life and death, and we know that his infinite love guided her through the Valley of the Shadow, and that now the one we loved so well has entered into the fulness of the perfect day.

*Be It Further Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Board, and a copy be sent to Mrs. Denniston, and to the Pittsburgh Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

The resolutions were received with every evidence of grief and affection, and on motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, were declared to express the feeling of the members of the National Board of Management.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

#### Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 683 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,  
GRACE M. PIERCE,  
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of the 683 applicants.* Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these applicants elected.

In the absence of the Treasurer General the Recording Secretary General reported total deceased since last meeting, 39; resigned, 38; dropped, Chapter members 543, members at large 374; reinstated 12. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded and carried, *that the twelve members be reinstated.*

The members of the Board stood in silence in memory of those who had died since the last meeting as reported by the Treasurer General. Miss Grace M. Pierce referred to two among these unnamed members who had rendered valuable service to the Society, Miss Mary K. Talcott, registrar Ruth Wyllys Chapter, and Mrs. Arthur H. Bunnell, historian of Jane McCrear Chapter, formerly registrar of Kanestio Valley Chapter.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the Board the question of the sending out of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, as provided for in the Constitution, and moved *that the Board authorize the printing and sending of these proposed amendments to the Chapters.* This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh and carried.

The motions as passed were approved and at 4.05 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectively submitted,  
EMMA L. CROWELL,  
Recording Secretary General.





# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## HEADQUARTERS MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SHANGHAI, CHINA.  
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,  
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,  
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

**Honorary President Presiding**

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

**Honorary Chaplain General**

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD

**Honorary Vice-Presidents General**

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MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.  
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.  
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.  
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.  
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.  
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.  
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.  
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.  
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.  
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

